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INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

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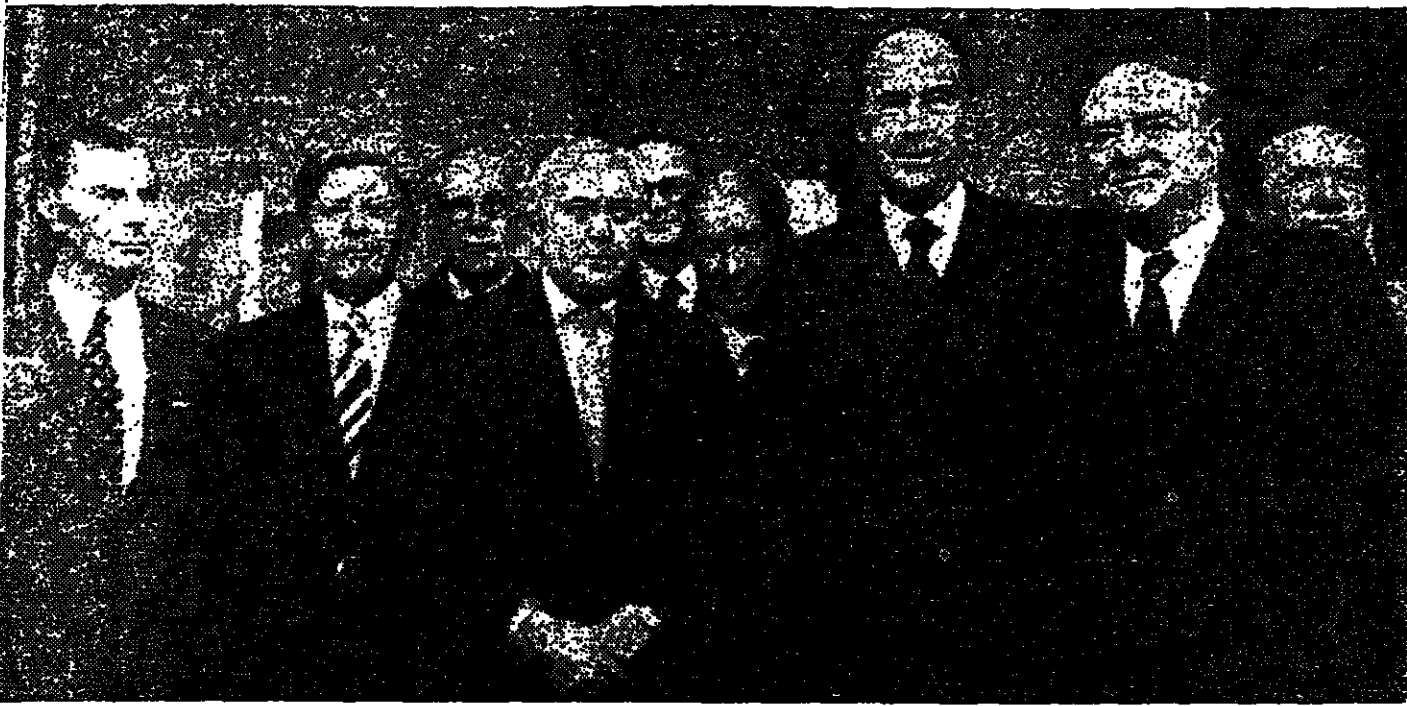
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PARIS, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1974

Established 1887

DATE'S WEATHER FORECAST—PARIS:
Temp. 8-4 (46-39) Tomorrow variable.
6-1 (42-54) Yesterday's temp. 3-6 (45-
49) LONDON: Variable Temp. 5-4 (41-39). To-
morrow variable. Tomorrow's temp. 10-4 (50-
40) CHANNEL: Moderate BREEZE: Cloudy. Temp.
(54-57). NEW YORK: Cloudy. Temp. 2-4
(28-39).
ADDITIONAL FEATURES — COMICS PAGE.



GOVERNMENT HEADS—Leaders of the EEC nations yesterday in Paris after luncheon at the Elysée Palace. From left: Leo Tindemans of Belgium; Helmut Schmidt of West Germany; Poul Hartling of Denmark; Harold Wilson of Great Britain; Jacques Chirac of France; Aldo Moro of Italy; French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, the host; Liam Cosgrave of Ireland; and Gaston Thorn of Luxembourg. Joop den Uyl of Holland is not shown.

Lebanese Accuse Israeli Agents

3 Guerrilla Offices Hit by Rockets in Beirut

BEIRUT, Dec. 10 (UPI)—The headquarters of the Palestine Liberation Organization and two United Nations offices were hit by rockets today.

PLO leaders said that the rockets were the work of Israeli agents. Lebanese Premier Saïd Solh blamed foreign hands and said that the result of investigations into the three incidents would be announced later.

A total of four persons were known to have been injured in the attacks.

The rockets, hidden in wooden boxes and strapped to the roofs of four rented cars, were paralytic detonated by remote control and flew about 60 yards to their targets in three different areas of Beirut.

"The timing and scope of the version leads us to believe it must have been the work of Israeli agents," Shafik al-Hout, director of the PLO office, said.

He said he did not think that was the work of Palestinian militants who had become disenchanted with the leadership of a PLO.

One of these groups, the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command issued a statement categorically denying that it was involved in the rocket attacks.

The rockets went off within 30 inches of each other.

The first building hit was the PLO's research center, which contains itself with developments in Israel. Four rockets fired on a green sedan, parked in nearby vacant lot, hit the center's library on the second floor of the three-story building.

Two miles away, at the PLO headquarters, rockets from a van parked on a wide pavement struck a first-floor furniture showroom—a floor below the PLO office. The showroom was empty, but about a dozen PLO workers ran from the building.

"When we got out, we saw there was another car about 50 yards from the first one standing in a parking lot," Abdel Kader al-Sayid, the PLO's deputy director, said. "We then actually saw the rockets blast off and hit our office."

Rockets hit a third building's first-floor office of the guerrilla organization el-Fatah. These rockets, too, were fired from atop cars parked in a side street.

The rockets used in the attacks were strapped together in groups of four and camouflaged by their many wooden cases. A police explosives expert said that preliminary investigations indicated that the rockets were detonated by a remote-control electronic device after the cars carrying them had been aimed at their targets.

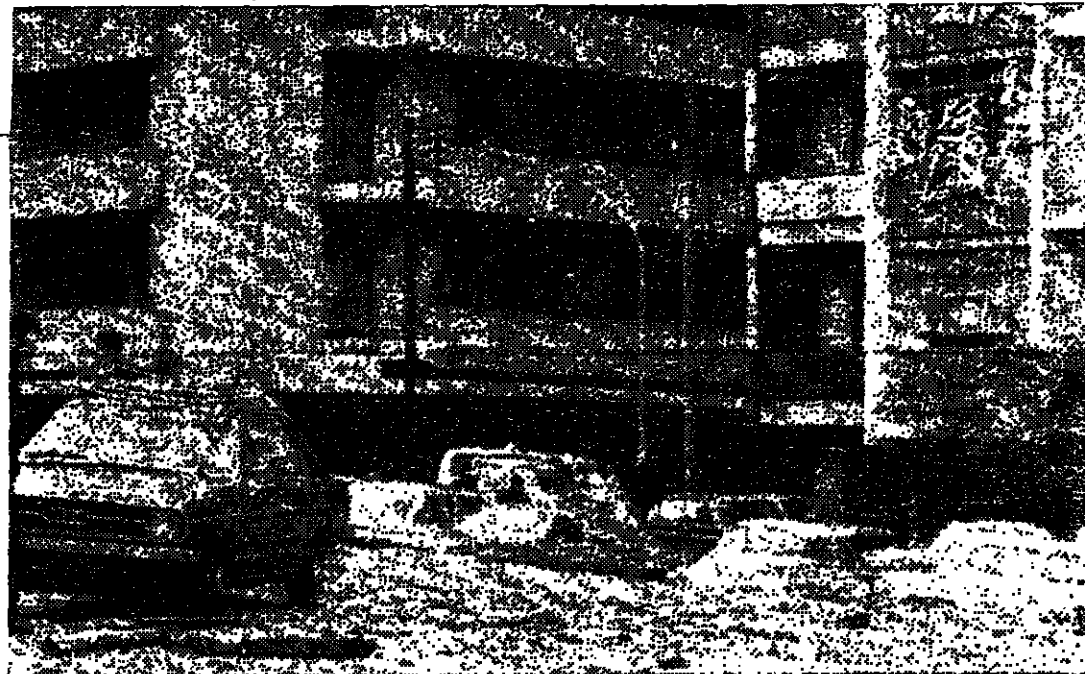
The PLO said that the rockets were 2.5-inch U.S.-made rockets of the type used in a 1969 attack on the offices of a guerrilla group.

Damage to all three buildings was heavy. The force of the explosions scattered files, books, typewriters and office furniture into confused heaps.

Police identified the persons who rented the cars as Martin Robert Ford, 30, a Briton; Harry McDonnell, 38, an Irishman; Werner Boche, 45, a West German; and Daniel Orozquez, 27, a Mexican. A police source said that a fourth car, on which rockets were mounted for a similar attack against another PLO office, was found and the rockets defused by army experts.

In the last major Israeli operation in Beirut, Israeli commandos came ashore in rubber boats on the night of April 10, 1973, joined agents who had rented cars and attacked four buildings occupied by Palestinians.

The Israelis killed 17 persons in that raid including three PLO officials and eight other Palestinian guerrillas.



ATTACKED PLO OFFICE—One of three offices of the Palestine Liberation Organization in Beirut that were blasted by rockets yesterday. The rockets were strapped to the roof of the automobile at left and the empty rocket cases are lying on the ground.

Sterling Hits Record Low on Arab Move

LONDON, Dec. 10 (UPI)—The pound sterling fell to record lows against other currencies today, reaching so low a rate against the dollar that the Bank of England intervened to support the British currency.

The main reason was a report, later confirmed, that Saudi Arabia no longer wants pounds in payment for oil and that Arab states generally have ended investment in U.K. Treasury bills. Story Page 9.

Acts to Avoid Pocket Veto Congress Votes to Give U.S. Hold on Nixon's Tapes, Paper

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10 (UPI)—A bill giving the federal government permanent custody of and control over all of former President Richard Nixon's tapes and documents was passed by the House and Senate yesterday and rushed to the White House to avoid a pocket veto by President Ford after Congress adjourns Dec. 21.

The bill wipes out the Sept. 8 agreement between the White House and Mr. Nixon which gave the former president control over the tapes and memorandums and other historical documents. The agreement had aroused angry charges that Mr. Nixon thus could prevent the materials' use in future Watergate-related trials.

The bill covers millions of documents of Mr. Nixon's presidency plus hundreds of hours of recorded tapes of White House conversations during his term. It hands them all over to the jurisdiction and custody of the General Services Administration, to be kept in the Washington area. They would be "immediately available for use in judicial proceedings either by subpoena or other legal process," according to Rep. John Brademas, D-Ind., the chief House sponsor. They may also later be made available for public inspection.

The final bill also retains a House provision setting up a national study commission to recommend permanent legislation on rules for handling the documents of all other public officials. The White House as late as yesterday morning was looking for a member of Congress who would seek to kill this provision but found none.

No Ford Assurances Both Rep. Brademas and Sen. Gaylord Nelson, D-Wis., one of the chief Senate sponsors, said there were no assurances that President Ford would sign the bill. In fact, Rep. Brademas said, "I had cause for apprehension" that it might get a pocket veto if Congress were out of session when the 10-day period for the President to sign or reject a bill expired. For that reason, the bill was rushed to the White House last night.

The 10-day period would thus begin immediately and, with (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

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On Renegotiation Terms

EEC, Britain Reach An Accord at Summit

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, Dec. 11 (IHT)—The nine members of the European Economic Community agreed late tonight on a formula that satisfied British demands for a renegotiation of its EEC membership treaty.

Shortly before midnight, after a day of difficult negotiations at the EEC summit meeting, French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing told the press that a compromise agreement had been reached.

"We have asked the Council of Ministers and the (European) Commission to draw up a plan as soon as possible for corrective mechanisms that would avoid unacceptable conditions arising for Britain or any other member of the community," he said.

By accepting that wording, Prime Minister Harold Wilson pledged himself to campaign to keep Britain in the community. In a speech in London last week, Mr. Wilson said that if he got the terms he wanted, he would recommend to the British people, prior to a national vote on continued membership, that Britain remain in the community. The vote is to be held before next Oct. 10.

A Hard Stand The compromise was slow in coming today. Before the compromise was worked out, the French had taken a hard stand against what was seen as a British attempt to change community rules, and the French stand had brought an angry response from Mr. Wilson.

Addressing Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, the British Prime Minister said: "It is what you say, Mr. President, is to be the definitive view of the community, then I see no hope whatsoever of successful renegotiation."

The renegotiation issue involved not so much the money that Britain contributes to the community's budget as Mr. Wilson's need for something positive to present to the British people as an improvement over the membership treaty negotiated by the previous Conservative government in Britain.

Today's agreement will allow him to call it renegotiation, but Mr. Giscard d'Estaing thought otherwise.

Mr. Wilson said he didn't want renegotiation either of the Treaty of Rome or of Britain's membership treaty, but rather a revision of the terms of the accord. Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said tonight.

Mr. Wilson came here arguing that Britain will be paying too much to the EEC budget by 1980, when its transitory period of membership is over. The figures show that by then Britain, with 14 per cent of the community's total of gross national products, will be paying 22 per cent of its budget.

The heart of Britain's renegotiation plan is to have budgetary contributions based on gross national products, which London calculates would save Britain up to \$500 million a year by 1980. The community's budget this year was about \$5 billion and by 1979 is expected to be \$8 billion.

Existing contributions on GNP, however, would violate one of the community's sacred principles, that of "community preference." This holds that members should give preference to trade with each other, and that payments to the

budget should be based on how much they import from outside the EEC.

Under the present system, all duties on imported goods and levies on imported food are paid by members to the community. The more a member imports from outside, the more he pays to the EEC.

The British argue that their EEC membership treaty foresaw Britain paying only a maximum of 20 per cent of the EEC budget, less than the present forecast. The French argue that Britain can reduce its payments by doing more business with the community before 1980.

The compromise agreement in the communiqué was suggested by the Italian delegation after it looked as if this summit meeting might end in total failure. It maintains the principle of community preference, although it states quite clearly that if any country gets into an unacceptable

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(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)



Nelson Rockefeller

House to Vote Next

Rockefeller Nomination Wins Approval, 90-7, in the Senate

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10 (UPI)—The Senate approved the nomination of Nelson Rockefeller to be the nation's 41st vice-president by a vote of 90 to 7 today.

The action now moves to the House, where the Judiciary Committee is expected to approve the nomination this week, with the full House voting next week. Both chambers must approve it under the Constitution's 25th Amendment.

Final confirmation of Mr. Rockefeller will mean that for the first time in U.S. history neither the president nor the vice-president reached their offices by the election process.

Those senators voting against the nomination were Republicans Barry Goldwater of Arizona, William Scott of Virginia and Jesse Helms of North Carolina, plus Democrats Birch Bayh of Indiana, James Abourezk of South Dakota, Gaylord Nelson of Wisconsin and Howard M. Leiber of Ohio.

However, the big middle group in the Senate backed Mr. Rockefeller overwhelmingly, assuring his winning margin.

Many senators who voted for Mr. Rockefeller said that they had some reservations because of the former New York governor's \$3 million in gifts and loans to political associates over the past 15 years and because of the financing of his best friend, his brother Laurence, of a critical 1970 book on Mr. Rockefeller's Democratic gubernatorial opponent, Arthur Goldberg.

But they said that, on balance, the nominee deserved support. The statement of Sen. Harrison Williams, D-N.J., a member of the Rules Committee, which approved the nomination, is typical of this group. He said today: "Mr. Rockefeller has involved himself in certain matters which have shown some degree of thoughtlessness and bad judgment."

He cited the biography of Mr. Goldberg, written by Victor Lasky, and the loans and gifts. While "at the time these events took place Nelson Rockefeller did not fully appreciate or have an adequate understanding of how his action would be viewed by the American people," he manifested an unfortunate measure of carelessness and insensitivity in these matters," Sen. Williams said.

No Vain Purposes Sen. Williams also said he had "no doubt that Mr. Rockefeller had no vain purposes or ulterior motives," adding that he believed the public concern over these matters had taught Mr. Rockefeller "some great lessons" which would make him a better vice-president.

The loans and gifts included a \$50,000 loan, which was later written off as a gift, from Mr. Rockefeller to William Roman, his long-time secretary when he was governor, and later head of New York's Metropolitan Transportation Authority. There were also some smaller outlays to other aides or public officials in New York, including \$50,000 to Henry Kissinger before he joined the staff of former President Richard Nixon.

These gifts were seen by some senators, including Sen. Goldwater, as an attempt to purchase political influence.

However, Mr. Rockefeller said he made the gifts either to enable excellent public servants to remain or come into the employ of New York State, or simply as personal help to a person he greatly admired and valued. He denied any corrupt intent and the Rules Committee concluded that there was no direct evidence of any.

Mr. Rockefeller, who was in New York City, was notified of the Senate action by telephone. "Vice-President-elect designate is what I am at the moment," he said.

President Ford, also in New York City, issued a statement saying he was "gratified by the action of the Senate."

Mills Is Said Set to Give Up Chairmanship of House Panel

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10 (IHT)—Rep. Wilbur Mills has decided to give up his chairmanship of the House Ways and Means Committee.

House Speaker Carl Albert, D-Okl., announced today that the 65-year-old Arkansas Democrat has decided to step down "due to his health."

He added that "on the recommendation of his doctors [he] is not going to seek the chairmanship of the Ways and Means Committee" in the new Congress.

The speaker told reporters that any decision on whether Rep. Mills, who has been a congressman for 36 years, will want to stay on as a member of the committee in the 94th Congress, which convenes Jan. 14, will come later. He said that there was no specific discussion of whether Rep. Mills might resign from the House.

Exhaustion, Criticism Rep. Mills, who headed the committee for 16 years, has been in Bethesda Naval Hospital since last Tuesday. He entered the medical center, complaining of exhaustion, amid expressions of criticism mixed with sadness from fellow legislators after he appeared on a burlesque theater stage in Boston with a striptease dancer, Fannie Foxe.

His friends had predicted that he would resign the Ways and Means chairmanship after his unusual behavior with Miss Foxe at the Boston theater. Said to be a friend of both the congressman and his wife, she earlier had figured in the so-called "Tidal Basin" incident here, when she was found with the legislator by police who stopped Rep. Mills's speeding car at 2 a.m. on Oct. 7. Police described him then as intoxicated.



Rep. Wilbur Mills

Speaker Albert said that he had received a call from the hospital relating Rep. Mills's decision.

Rep. Joe Waggonner, D-La., who was visiting Rep. Mills at the time, quoted him as saying, "I want out."

Rep. Albert said that he also spoke to one of the doctors attending Rep. Mills and told newsmen that the physician thought Rep. Mills's decision was a wise one.



FOUR YEARS LATER—Soviet writer Alexander Solzhenitsyn, 1970 winner of the Nobel Prize for Literature, receiving his award yesterday in Stockholm from Swedish King Carl Gustaf, who also made 1974 awards. Story on Page 2.

Makarios Sees Cyprus Talks Within 10 Days

NICOSIA, Dec. 10 (UPI)—President Makarios said today he expected talks to begin within 10 days on the Cyprus conflict, but rejected face-to-face negotiations with the Turkish-Cypriot leader his constitutional vice-president.

The President said talks would be held between former acting President Glafkos Clerides and Vice-President Rauf Denktaş. He said written instructions will be given to Mr. Clerides within several days.

A spokesman for Mr. Denktaş said the Turkish-Cypriot side has fixed a date for the beginning of talks. He said much will depend on how much freedom Mr. Clerides will have to conduct negotiations.

Mr. Clerides and Mr. Denktaş had met weekly for talks on humanitarian problems before

Archbishop Makarios returned Saturday from five months of exile.

"It is up to the negotiators to commence the talks and I think they should start within the next 10 days," the archbishop said at his first news conference since his return.

He rejected a proposal by Mr. Denktaş for face-to-face negotiations. The Turkish-Cypriot leader has said he regards the prelate as his equal because he does not recognize Archbishop Makarios as President of all Cyprus.

"I think Mr. Clerides would be a better negotiator than myself,"

Archbishop Makarios said. "I would not like to negotiate as president of the Greek community because I am the President of all the people of Cyprus."

Archbishop Makarios, 61, was re-elected to a third five-year term in 1972.

He said Mr. Clerides would have "absolute freedom" in the talks within the framework of a "common line" agreed on in Athens between him and Greek Premier Constantine Karamanlis. He refused to go into details.

Archbishop Makarios reiterated that it was possible to solve the conflict through making the two communities autonomous. But Mr. Denktaş has said the Greek definition of autonomy is communal whereas the Turkish Cypriots want their own state-like region under a federal government.

Refuses to Meet Denktaş Face-to-Face

In Accepting 1970 Award

Solzhenitsyn Says His Nobel Averted His Being 'Crushed'

From Wire Dispatches

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 10.—Alexander Solzhenitsyn accepted his Nobel Prize today, saying it had prevented him from "being crushed by persecutions."

Mr. Solzhenitsyn was awarded the prize for literature four years ago but remained in the Soviet Union, fearing he would not be permitted to return if he came here to accept the prize. Last February he was expelled from the Soviet Union. He now lives in Zurich.

The author, in a brief but biting speech at the award banquet, thanked the Swedish Academy for granting him the prize, saying it gave "enormous support... and prevented me from being crushed to which I have been subjected."

Communist diplomats refused to attend the ceremony.

"Truth is not always greeted with pure pleasure," Kar Ragnar Glerow, secretary of the Swedish Academy, said as he asked Mr. Solzhenitsyn, 56, to accept his certificate.

Mrs. Natalya Solzhenitsyn had tears in her eyes as she watched her husband receive his insignia. The audience gave the Russian extended applause.

King Carl Gustaf, 28, handed out the prize money checks to 11 men—or their representatives—for other Nobel awards.

In Oslo, former Japanese Premier Eisaku Sato and the UN high commissioner for South West Africa, Sean MacBride of Ireland, received the 1974 Nobel Peace Prize while about 1,000 leftist demonstrators outside

Oslo University auditorium shouted slogans in protest against Mr. Sato's share of the award. Before the start of the ceremony, police filled three vans with demonstrators, who were taken away for questioning, but no serious incidents occurred. There were no disturbances inside the auditorium where the joint prize winners received their diplomas and golden medals.

Mr. Sato, 73, got his half of the prize money for his role in promoting peace and stability in East Asia during eight years as Japanese premier, from 1964 to 1972.

Mr. MacBride, 70, was given the award as an advocate and champion of human rights after several decades with organizations like Amnesty International, the International Commission of Jurists and the International Peace Bureau.

Today's demonstrators had no harsh words for Mr. MacBride, but shouted "Pigs are pigs," "What a shame," "No to war prize," "Victory for FNL" (South Vietnam's National Liberation Front), and "Sato out of Norway." The latter is a play of words on the leftist demand for an end to Norwegian membership in NATO.

Mr. Solzhenitsyn's \$84,000 in prize money has already been paid into a Swiss account. The 1974 prizes in Sweden were each worth \$129,000.

Mr. Solzhenitsyn, wearing evening dress like all the Nobel laureates, walked into the hall side by side with Mr. Glerow. The 1974 winners came first, Mr. Solzhenitsyn taking the position of a special guest to the rear of the procession.

Mr. Glerow said: "Your presence here today doesn't mean frontiers have at last been abolished. You are now on this side of a border that still exists. But the spirit of your writings and the driving force of your work opens all frontiers."

In his acceptance speech at the city hall dinner later in the evening, Mr. Solzhenitsyn asked forgiveness for having caused "so much trouble" to the Swedish Academy and the Nobel Foundation.

"But you will agree that it has not been so simple for the prize-winner, either—carrying his three-minute speech around with him for four years," he said.



Eisaku Sato



Sean MacBride

Rabin Pledges Step-by-Step Settlement

Says Policy Impedes 'Arab Warmongers'

TEL AVIV, Dec. 10 (UPI).—Premier Yitzhak Rabin pledged today to pursue a stage-by-stage Middle East peace settlement, starting with Egypt, that would "impede the warmongers in the Arab world."

At the same time, newspapers here reported an agreement between the United States and Israel on principles for discussing with Egypt next month a second-stage military disengagement.

The Premier was replying to a motion by the opposition Likud party that criticized points in an interview Mr. Rabin gave to the newspaper Haaretz last week. The newspaper said Mr. Rabin outlined a strategy to forestall another war by offering limited Israeli withdrawals in the Sinai Desert that would keep Egypt from joining the camp of Syria and other more militant Arab states.

Notes Allen Visit

Mr. Rabin noted that Foreign Minister Yigal Allon was visiting Washington for talks with Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, and that there was hope that "a cycle of political contacts will be resumed, first of all with the government of Egypt, with the aim of securing progress toward peace."

Allon Seeks Clarifications

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10 (AP).—Mr. Allon said yesterday after seven hours of meetings with Mr. Kissinger and a 90-minute talk with President Ford that "clarifications are still needed" on a possible declaration of nonbelligerence between Israel and each of the Arab countries.

"Each one of the countries of the Middle East is a candidate for political progress and political agreements, but it is premature to decide if this is feasible and when, how and what," Mr. Allon said. "Some more time is needed. I'm sure that within a reasonable length of time we shall know more about the possibilities."

Mr. Kissinger said ideas had been exchanged with Mr. Allon on the next step toward peace in the Middle East.



NATO SESSION—Pipe-smoking U.S. Defense Secretary James Schlesinger greeted by NATO Secretary-General Joseph Luns yesterday before the defense group's talks.

Schlesinger Urges No Curbs In NATO States' Arms Funds

BRUSSELS, Dec. 10 (UPI).—U.S. Defense Secretary James Schlesinger told NATO defense ministers today that they should resist moves to cut defense spending because of inflationary pressures, NATO sources said.

Mr. Schlesinger, they said, told a meeting of the NATO Defense Planning Committee that defense with the Communist world would work only from a position of strength. He called on European members of NATO to maintain their current levels of defense spending.

Dimitrios Bitsios, the Greek

Vatican Issues Criticism of Jail Term for Capucci

VATICAN CITY, Dec. 10 (UPI).—The Vatican said today that the 12-year prison sentence imposed yesterday on Greek Catholic Archbishop of Palermo Capucci by an Israeli court conflicted with the Holy Land's tradition of respect for religious leaders.

The statement, read by spokesman Federico Alessandrini, predicted that the archbishop's conviction would increase Arab-Israeli tensions. The archbishop was convicted of contacting Palestinian guerrilla leaders in Beirut and smuggling weapons into Israel for purposes of sabotage.

The Vatican statement said: "The episode hits and saddens one of the most glorious Catholic communities of the East, the Melkite Church, in which Msgr. Capucci has performed episcopal functions for years, as a pastor in a land where, even amid the ups and downs of history, the figures or leaders of religious communities are traditionally surrounded with respect and regards."

On Jerusalem, state prosecutor Gabriel Bach said today that newspaper speculation that the prelate would be released from jail and expelled from the country had no foundation.

Corruption Probe Is Asked in Italy

ROME, Dec. 10 (Reuters).—A Rome magistrate said today that he has asked Parliament to investigate corruption accusations against seven former government ministers.

Franco Marrone said the accusations arose from investigations into the application of a decree issued in June 1972, offering high pensions and compensation payments to senior civil servants who would retire prematurely to relieve the bureaucracy of an excessive number of senior functionaries. It persuaded more than 10,000 to go into premature retirement.

Mr. Marrone said that in seven ministries there were alleged irregularities, in that when a senior man retired the next man in line was promoted to take his place and then also allowed to retire on the pension attached to the higher grade.

Argentines View Body Of Eva Peron Again

BUENOS AIRES, Dec. 10 (UPI).—Followers of Juan and Eva Peron today filed through a simple chapel where their coffins lay side by side. The one containing his remained sealed shut but the other was open to show the white-clad body of his second wife.

It was the first time her embalmed body was put on display since it was smuggled out of Argentina more than 19 years ago by military opponents who had deposed Gen. Peron during his second presidential term.

Black Nationalist Is Optimistic

More Talks Seen as Likely On Rhodesian Constitution

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Dec. 10 (Reuters).—More talks between Rhodesian African nationalist groups and the government were forecast here today by the African National Council's secretary-general, Gordon Chavunduka.

He was speaking after returning from the Zambian capital, Lusaka, where he was a member of the ANC delegation at talks on the Rhodesian constitutional problem. The government rejected the Africans' stand at the talks.

"We fully expect more talks, this is not the end," Mr. Chavunduka said. But he declined to comment on the current status of the talks.

The ANC executive will meet here Sunday to hear from the council's delegates, he said.

ANC Team Returns

Mr. Chavunduka said four of the ANC's six-man team in Lusaka had returned here last night by air.

The ANC leader, Bishop Abel Muzorewa, and the ANC publicity secretary, Edmore Mphahlele—who is a detainee—will return either tonight or tomorrow, he said. Mr. Chavunduka rejected the claim of Ian Smith, the Rhodesian Prime Minister, that the Tanzanian President, Julius Nyerere, had been instrumental in the breakdown of last week's talks in Lusaka.

"This is not true. Mr. Smith is misinformed. In fact, Dr. Nyerere made a lot of sacrifices to be in Lusaka for the talks when pressing things could have kept him at home," Mr. Chavunduka said. Mr. Smith had pinned much of the blame for the collapse of the latest constitutional talks on the Tanzanian leader and on "extremist elements" among black Rhodesian nationalists.

In a television interview made public in a broadcast here today, Mr. Smith also said that he could not predict if there was going to be any progress toward a settlement over the next year. "And if there isn't, I am happy to go on the way we are going now," he added.

Asked about the nationalist demand for establishing majority rule as the basis for constitutional talks, Mr. Chavunduka said this was decided upon as the "maximum bid" but that it was regarded as negotiable. "When you go into talks you always put your bid high," he said.

EEC, Britain Reach Accord On Renegotiation Formula

(Continued from Page 1)

budgetary situation, "equitable solutions" must be found.

All the members of the community agreed that Britain has been in serious economic trouble since joining the community, although the budgetary problem is more symbolic than anything else. What has particularly distressed British leaders is that Britain has been running increasingly large deficits with the rest of the community, as its imports have risen more sharply than exports.

Recognizing that this could happen to other members as well, the Nine were able to accept the compromise wording tonight.

Asked if he thought Britain would choose to stay in the community, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing replied tonight: "The British people will decide, by referendum if I understand correctly."

After two years of trying, a regional policy for underdeveloped regions finally set up today, which at \$1.5 billion over three years is less than half the original sum proposed. The main beneficiaries will be Italy, with 40 per cent of the total, Britain with 28 per cent and Ireland with a flat \$7.5 million.

The money comes from the community budget, so Britain will be getting some of its money back.

The Nine also tried today to find a compromise on energy policy that would reconcile the French position with that of the rest of the community. As it appears now, the community will back the French call for a tripartite energy conference next year, and France will be expected to support community energy policy within the OECD.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing made it clear, however, that he expects the main energy compromise to be settled between him and President Ford during their meeting in Martinique next weekend. "We are not seeking an energy position that depends on the Nine alone," he told newsmen today.

There was modest agreement at yesterday's meeting on institutional reform that would permit some loosening of the veto right within council meetings to improve decision-making. There was also general agreement to move toward direct election of the European Parliament beginning in 1978. The British, however, expressed reservations on both these issues.

In what Mr. Giscard d'Estaing hailed as a breakthrough, this was officially named the last EEC

"It is from this point that negotiations begin."

For this reason, he said, he expected talks to be renewed but could not pinpoint on what initiative. He said this came from anywhere.

Nationalist Pact

Mr. Chavunduka said he did believe that the Rhodesian government would be justified in banning the ANC because it entered a nationalist pact with two banned parties.

"The ANC's position is no longer from what it was before. The only time the position is likely to change is when we have congress to ratify this move," he said.

He said that he expected 50 ANC officials to attend a day's executive meeting at either he or the bishop would put on the Lusaka talks.

Asked if he thought that certain that the detained nationalist leaders would return from Lusaka, Mr. Chavunduka said: "Certainly."

Meanwhile, the security forces here today announced that more guerrillas had been killed since Sunday.

Needy Gunmen Keep Atlanta's Stocking Empty

ATLANTA, Dec. 10 (UPI).—A dozen teen-agers collected funds to buy Christmas gifts for needy children here mugged Sunday. "We're in difficult times, obviously, as I guess there's a direct or indirect relation," said Ernest Mohr, director of the Empty Stocking Fund of the Junior Chamber of Commerce.

He said such incidents have taken place in the past but the number has increased sharply this year.

The police said the volunteer collectors, aged 14 to 1 were in some cases approached by robbers with guns, and lost sums ranging from \$3 to \$70. One youth was dragged several yards by a motorist who grabbed his sack of money, but he managed to hang on to his collections.



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Use to Weigh Extension Bid

S. Cutoff of Military Aid to Turkey Goes Into Effect

By Murray Marder

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10 (WP).—The cutoff on U.S. military aid to Turkey goes into effect at midnight tonight with the Ford administration hoping to win more from Congress later to ease the Cyprus diplomacy on the controversy.

President Ford vetoed two measures, all outlays for aid, sales or transportation of military equipment to Turkey and today, unless there has been "substantial progress" toward a settlement on Cyprus, Mr. Ford reluctantly accepted the sure.

The continuing resolution prohibits the obligation or execution of funds for military assistance, sales of military equipment or supplies, or for transportation of military equipment to Turkey after Dec. 31, 1974. The State Department spokesman said today, "It will be left out fully and completely."

S. officials said that shipments of military supplies in the line will be discontinued and any equipment en route will be held under U.S. control pending disposition.

the contention by majorities in the Senate and House that the administration ignored the law in allowing Turkey to use on Cyprus U.S. weapons that were supposed to be limited to the defense of Turkey.

Secretary of State Henry Kissinger said Saturday that the congressional cutoff has undermined U.S. diplomacy in trying to settle the Cyprus crisis. He appealed to the House to follow last week's Senate action and also vote to delay the aid cutoff until the middle of February.

Mr. Kissinger said, "U.S. diplomacy in the conflict will be thwarted" and U.S. security ties with Turkey jeopardized.

Mr. Kissinger left Washington today for a NATO Ministerial Council meeting in Brussels. He plans to confer in Brussels with the foreign ministers of Greece and Turkey on the Cyprus issue.

The State Department's intention to cite Kissinger's discussions with the Turkish and Greek foreign ministers in Brussels as an added reason for continuing Turkish aid while exploratory negotiations are under way.

Administration officials yesterday expressed hope that the House sponsors of the cutoff would now allow more time for Mr. Kissinger's diplomacy.

However, there was no sign of such a move. On the contrary, Rep. Benjamin Rosenthal, D-N.Y., the chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Subcommittee on Europe, yesterday was reported to be determined to attach a continuing cutoff amendment to the pending foreign-aid bill.

A vote on the Rosenthal amendment is not expected before tomorrow. Rep. John Brademas, D-Ind., a supporter of the aid cutoff to Turkey, said last night: "I would assume that the House will maintain its position."

Supporters of the aid cutoff claim it puts pressure on Turkey to negotiate.

House Acts on Funds for Asian Loan Unit

By Philip Shabecoff

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10 (AP).—The House passed legislation today to authorize increased contributions to the Asian Development Bank. The vote was 147-10.

The United States was a founding member of the bank in 1966, until last year did not put any money into the bank's concessional lending resources. Other nations put in \$250 million, but it is that money now is needed. A proposed new end of contributions by donor nations would total \$525 million with the U.S. about 15 percent, or about \$150 million.

Investment in Defense Firms by Foreigners Worries U.S.

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10 (NYT).—The administration, concerned about some oil-rich countries' efforts to take financial control of critical defense industries, launched a study into whether improved safeguards are needed to keep track of foreign investments.

Recent safeguards are contained in the Defense Department's industrial security program, which was established to protect foreign agents from classified defense work but which has been adapted to screen foreign investments in defense contractors.

The premise of the new administration study is that defense industries should not be permitted to fall under foreign control or influence.

Secretary of State Henry Kissinger said at a news conference Saturday that the administration wanted to study "the implications of substantial investments" by oil-producing countries in the United States, and "how can we keep track of them" and sought "to identify the danger against which we should guard."

The study is an outgrowth of an offer by Iran last summer to help the financially troubled Grumman Aerospace Corp. with a loan. The offer, which originally called for Iran to obtain a potential equity position in the company, triggered concern that oil-rich countries might try to take control of some defense industries.

The Pentagon finally resolved the Grumman case by insisting that Iran not be given any equity control in the company which produces fighter planes for the Navy. At the same time the department decided to review whether its policies and regulations were adequate to prevent foreign take-over of concerns that have long been regarded as the arsenals of the armed forces.

The department's conclusion was that it had reasonably good protection against such foreign infiltration but that procedural improvements were needed to keep track of the foreign investment.

The Pentagon's confidence is not completely shared by Arthur Burns, the chairman of the Federal Reserve Board. Earlier this month, Mr. Burns told a congressional committee that the government "must give much more attention" to whether "legal defenses" should be established against investment by oil-producing countries in "strategic industries or enterprises."

Except for the aborted Iran-Grumman negotiations, there is no evidence, according to Pentagon officials, that oil-producing countries thus far have attempted to move in on U.S. defense industries. But considering the tens of billions of dollars being accumulated by those countries and some signs of investment moves both in this country and abroad, defense officials acknowledge that there is a potential problem.

Last spring an Arab consortium organized by Roger Tamraz, a Lebanese investment banker, offered to purchase 41 per cent of the stock of the Lockheed Co., another major defense contractor that is in financial trouble. The offer, which did not reach the stage of a formal proposal, was not seriously considered by the Pentagon or the company, but it was a warning signal.

Recently, Iran offered to re-open Lockheed's C-5A production line in Marietta, Ga., and to purchase 10 of the \$65-million transport—a proposal still being considered by the Defense Department.



JOBLESS LOOKING FOR AID—Longer lines are becoming routine at the Illinois Bureau of Employment Security offices in Chicago as unemployed persons wait their turn for unemployment benefits.

Ford Now Said to Favor Broader Jobs Plan

By Philip Shabecoff

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10 (NYT).—President Ford, confronted with a growing unemployment rate, has agreed to abandon his proposal for a public-service program and accept a broader, more accelerated congressional program, government officials said yesterday.

The President reportedly is willing to go along with a House bill that would authorize \$3 billion for public-service jobs. The bill would do away with the "trigger" system he proposed that would create such employment only after unemployment reached a high level in a given area for a prolonged period.

According to the officials, the White House has agreed to ask for immediate supplemental appropriations of \$1 billion to implement the House bill, which was proposed by Rep. Dominick Danilewicz, D-N.Y.

Meanwhile, members of the Senate Education and Labor Committee are working on another public-service employment bill which would authorize \$4 billion for jobs in 1976. The House and Senate bills are expected to get floor action next week.

Sen. Jacob Javits of New York, the ranking Republican on the Senate committee, who is pressing

Business Role of U.S. Blacks Shows Increase

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10 (WP).—Black-owned business enterprises in the United States increased by 19 per cent during a recent three-year period, according to a Census Bureau survey.

Much of the increase was in the fields of manufacturing and transportation, where black businessmen have been relatively inactive.

Despite the significant increase recorded between 1969 and 1972, blacks still own only a minor fraction of American businesses, probably no more than 2.5 per cent, census officials estimate. Eleven per cent of the U.S. population is black.

However, experts familiar with the minority enterprise field said they regarded the gains shown in black-owned transportation and manufacturing firms as significant.

Officials of the Commerce Department's Office of Minority Business Enterprises said these gains are significant because they offer the potential of "high payoffs."

Chicago's Daley Seeking 6th Term

CHICAGO, Dec. 10 (UPI).—Chicago Mayor Richard Daley, a kingmaker in national Democratic politics for almost two decades, announced yesterday that he will seek an unprecedented sixth four-year term.

Mr. Daley, 72, suffered a slight stroke earlier this year and underwent surgery to prevent a recurrence. His illness aroused speculation that he would finally relinquish his control of the powerful Chicago Democratic organization. He has been the city's mayor since 1955.

At least four other Democrats have announced that they will run for the mayoral nomination in next year's election. But the city's top Democrats, attending a luncheon at the La Salle Hotel, broke into prolonged applause when Mr. Daley said: "I will be a candidate for re-election."

U.S. Aviation Pioneer Shot to Death in Rio

RIO DE JANEIRO, Dec. 10 (AP).—Humphrey Wallace Toomey, an aviation pioneer and former vice-president of Pan American World Airways, was shot to death yesterday in his apartment here, a spokesman for the airline said today.

Mr. Toomey, 74, pioneered the New York-Rio de Janeiro-Buenos Aires flight 45 years ago. He landed in Rio on Nov. 21, 1929, in a Sikorsky 8-38 bi-motor amphibian aircraft that brought him from New York via the northern Brazilian city of Recife. Two days later he landed in Buenos Aires.

for the \$4-billion program, has said that in view of the soaring unemployment, twice that amount may be required.

Mr. Ford's program would have made a total of \$3.25 billion available for jobs over a 12-month period.

Under the plan, \$500 million for public-service jobs would have been authorized under the existing comprehensive Employment and Training Act. The federal funds for public-service jobs, therefore, would not be limited to specific geographic areas of high unemployment but would be available nationwide.

The allocating of funds, however, would depend on the rate of unemployment in particular areas.

Unlike the President's proposal, the Daniels bill would not require

jobless workers to exhaust their unemployment insurance benefits before becoming eligible for a public-service job.

Teen-Agers Eligible

The House version would also widen eligibility. For example, teen-agers would be eligible and a higher maximum annual wage would be permitted.

A member of the House Select Labor Subcommittee said that the Daniels bill would allow 300,000 jobs to be created on an annual basis. But if the entire authorization were used for the remainder of the fiscal year, the number of jobs could be nearly twice that.

The Senate version would provide over 500,000 jobs in 1976, according to its sponsors. The Ford program, if fully funded, would have created fewer than 300,000 jobs, according to Capitol Hill officials.

The White House, in agreeing to ask for a \$1-billion appropriation for the House program, is not ruling out approval of the full funding of \$3 billion, administration officials said. It would be up to Congress to act on the second \$1 billion next year, they said.

A member of the House staff said it was hoped that the Daniels bill could be acted on without having to go to a Senate-House conference committee.

However, Sen. Javits and other senators have not abandoned efforts to get a bill that would authorize a full \$4 billion.

Memo on Vladivostok Accord Still Not Final, U.S. Admits

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10 (NYT).—Although the White House said last week that the United States and the Soviet Union had agreed on a memorandum of the Vladivostok arms control agreement, the administration acknowledged yesterday that the exact language of that document was still being discussed with the Russians.

It made the admission after it was learned that the United States had raised questions with the Soviet Union about the wording of the side-memoire that is supposed to stand as the record of what the two sides agreed upon in Vladivostok.

But both White House and State Department officials emphasized that the questions under discussion were not major and did not deal with matters of great substance.

Key Clauses Stand

They said that the key elements of the tentative accord—a ceiling of 2,400 on long-range missiles and bombers, of which 1,320 missiles can be equipped with multiple warheads—remained unchanged, as do the other parts of the accord made public so far.

But officials would not give details on what was under discussion. One official said he would not challenge speculation that the United States was trying to insert new language into the document, which reportedly consists of about one single-spaced typewritten page.

On Monday of last week, White House Press Secretary Ronald Nessen was asked whether side-memoires had been exchanged.

He replied that the Soviet letter had been received two days earlier.

He was then asked: "Each has agreed on the side-memoire and they exchanged it?"

"Yes, that is correct," he replied.

Mr. Nessen acknowledged that he had not seen the documents. A White House spokesman said yesterday that "the language of the side-memoire is still under discussion." A State Department official said that "Nessen must have misphrased; he was not trying to be misleading."

Jackson's Complaint

The issue of the side-memoire was raised by Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., a critic of the accord. He said that the administration has "not been able to hand [out] a document or piece of paper to tell us what we've agreed to."

A State Department official said that because the Soviet Union was the host at the Vladivostok talks, it was agreed that the Russians should draft the memorandum on the accord.

Senate Panel Eyes Proposals To Control U.S. Spy Activities

By William Greider

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10 (WP).—The Senate Government Operations Subcommittee, chaired by Sen. Edmund Muskie, D-Maine, began pulling together ideas yesterday for congressional harnessing of a \$6-billion government activity—secret surveillance at home and abroad.

Sen. Muskie's subcommittee heard three senators offer competing proposals on how to take a firmer rein on the CIA, the FBI, the Pentagon and other federal agencies which do secret intelligence and investigative work.

Sen. Muskie said there is considerable disagreement over how to proceed, but there is a general sentiment for strengthening congressional supervision of those agencies.

"We have seen alarming evidence," he declared, "that we have created a monster. We have the FBI spying on congressmen and on domestic political groups. We have had the CIA involved in political shenanigans spawned by the White House staff. And we have had military agents spying on civilians on behalf of an agency created by executive order."

Raker Proposal

Sen. Howard Baker, R-Tenn., pushed his own measure, co-sponsored by 33 senators, to create a new joint congressional committee on "intelligence oversight" which would examine foreign and domestic spy activities.

Sen. Gaylord Nelson, D-Wis., spoke for his more modest proposal—a joint committee aimed only at monitoring domestic surveillance activities. Sen. Charles Mathias Jr., R-Md., argued that before any permanent oversight structure is created, Congress should first commission a two-year study of the fundamentals of intelligence-gathering, exploring for example whether the CIA's "covert operations" are needed or legal.

Clark Plan

Another witness, former Attorney General Ramsey Clark, offered his own 10-point plan for controlling the spy activity. Among other things, Mr. Clark wants Congress to make it a crime for military intelligence officers to engage in "covert operations" are needed or legal.

21st Pubs' Blast Death

BIRMINGHAM, England, Dec. 10 (Reuters).—A man died in a hospital today from injuries received in one of the two pub bombings here last month, bringing the death toll in the blasts to 21.

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I Strike Shuts Some U.S. Mines

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 10 (UPI).—A strike by 6,000 mine construction workers prevented thousands of America's 120,000 coal miners from returning to work yesterday in settlement of their nearly three-month strike.

As miners declined to return to work at deep-mine and strip operations picketed by construction workers. Like the miners, they are members of the United Mine Workers, but they are covered by the miners' contract.

The closings resulting from the strike by the construction men, reported in Pennsylvania, Virginia, Ohio, West Virginia, Illinois and Indiana. Most mines are operating in Ohio and West Virginia, according to UMW leaders.



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Telling How Nixon Asked Resignation

Ehrlichman Weeps at the Watergate Trial

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10 (AP).—John Ehrlichman broke down and cried today at the Watergate cover-up trial as he described a farewell meeting at Camp David, Md., with Richard Nixon.

Ehrlichman told of being summoned to Camp David by Mr. Nixon and of being asked by the then-President for his resignation from the White House staff. Ehrlichman's resignation was announced the next day, April 30, 1973.

Ehrlichman said Mr. Nixon offered to help him with attorneys' fees in his defense against the charges that stem from Watergate.

When Ehrlichman declined the offer of financial help, he said, Mr. Nixon asked if there was anything else he might do.

"I said some day I would like him to explain to our children..." Then the witness sobbed and stopped talking.

The heavy-set, balding father

of five removed his glasses and began to cry openly.

Ehrlichman's wife, Jean, who was in the courtroom, bowed her head and dabbed at her eyes.

"Would you like to take a little recess?" asked U.S. District Judge John Sirica, who then interrupted the trial for 10 minutes.

It was the second time in the course of the trial that a witness has cried while describing some aspect of the Watergate case.

Herbert Kalmbach, former Nixon lawyer and political fundraiser, broke down while describing how he solicited a \$75,000 contribution from an industrialist friend. The money went into a fund from which payments were made to the Watergate burglars.

Talk at Camp David

Ehrlichman said that while driving to Camp David with White House chief of staff H. R. Haldeman, Mr. Haldeman told him that Mr. Nixon had decided that Ehrlichman must resign as

a result of his Watergate role.

Ehrlichman went to Aspen Lodge, the presidential cabin at the mountain retreat, and found Mr. Nixon on the terrace.

Ehrlichman said Mr. Nixon told him "in substance that this was a very painful conversation..."

He broke down at one point and cried... He said he regretted very much having to take this step...

"He said I had been his conscience. I replied I hadn't been as effective as I'd like."

"He said on reflection my judgment had been correct."

After the recess Ehrlichman's lawyer, William Frates, shifted to another subject, but the former Nixon aide interrupted him, saying, "May I try to finish that answer? It's important to me."

"I said he could explain to our children why he was asking me to leave, and that basically was the end of the meeting."

The next day, Mr. Nixon announced he had accepted, with regret, the resignations of Mr. Haldeman and Ehrlichman. Mr. Nixon also announced the resignation of Attorney General Richard Kleindienst and the firing of White House counsel John Dean 3d.

Misled by Nixon

Earlier in today's court proceedings Ehrlichman had said that Mr. Nixon misled him about whether Mr. Nixon would consider granting clemency to the Watergate burglars.

Ehrlichman testified that during a walk along the beach at San Clemente, Calif., on July 8, 1972, Mr. Nixon said he "would never entertain a conversation" on clemency for the men arrested June 17, 1972, inside Democratic National Committee headquarters.

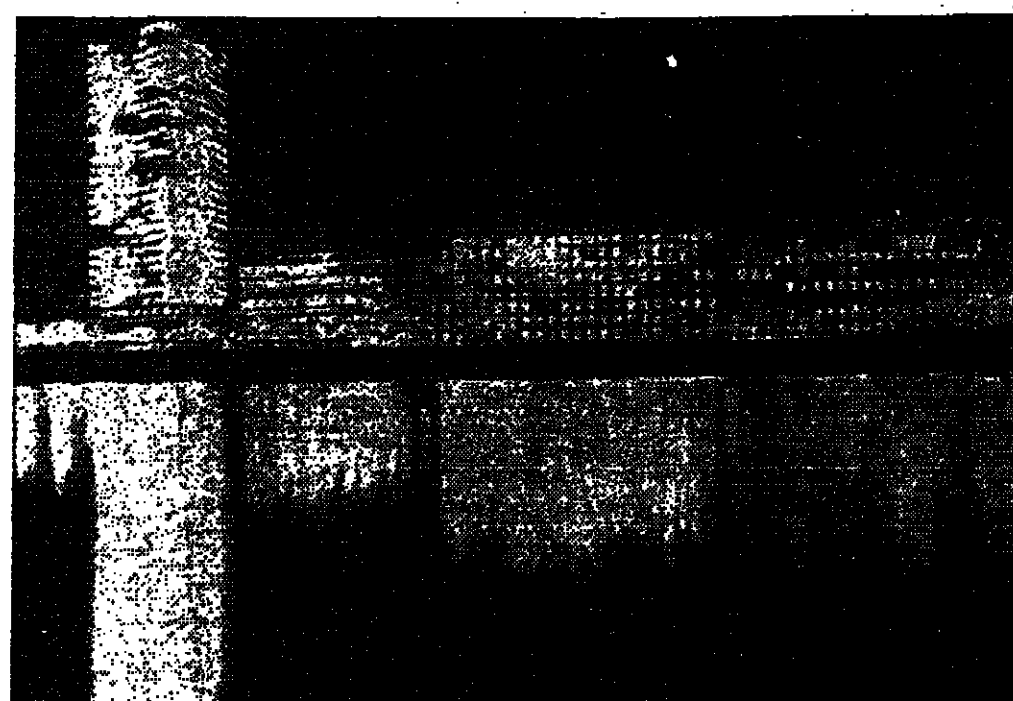
Ehrlichman said he did not learn until recently that six months later Mr. Nixon and Charles Colson, then White House special counsel, discussed clemency.

Mr. Frates then asked, "Were you aware after listening to the [White House] tapes that the President was telling you one thing about clemency and Mr. Colson something else?"

Very Different

"Well, if you compare what he told me in July and what's on the tapes, it's very different, yes," replied Ehrlichman.

In his opening statement to the jury, Mr. Frates said part of Ehrlichman's defense would be that Mr. Nixon "deceived, misled and lied" to him about Watergate. Ehrlichman also testified that he was kept in the dark about the June 23, 1972, discussions between Mr. Nixon and Mr. Haldeman in which they decided to have CIA officials get the FBI to restrict its Watergate investigation.



SERIOUS REFLECTIONS—On Monday night Eric Varley, Britain's secretary of state for energy, gave a press conference announcing a series of measures to save energy. He spoke from the Department of Energy building in South London, bordering the Thames (second from right in photo). As he was giving the conference, the building was lit up like a Christmas tree, as were other buildings in the complex.

Ex-Gov. Babcock Admits Guilt Over Oil Man's Gifts to Nixon

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10 (AP).—Former GOP Gov. Tim Babcock of Montana pleaded guilty today to helping oil millionaire Armand Hammer make illegal political contributions totaling \$54,000 to the 1972 Nixon re-election campaign.

Babcock, now a businessman in Helena, Mont., pleaded guilty to making the contributions in the names of himself and others when the money actually came from Mr. Hammer. Chief U.S. District Court Judge George Hart postponed sentencing pending the completion of a pre-sentence investigation.

The legal information or document which describes Babcock's activities cited him for making the illegal contributions from Sept. 15, 1972, to June 16, 1974.

The information did not spell out why some of the contributions were made long after the 1972 re-election of former President Richard Nixon.

A letter from the special Watergate prosecutors' office to Babcock's lawyers said the guilty plea would "dispose of potential charges against Babcock on matters presently known to the office arising out of the Hammer-Babcock campaign contribution currently under investigation by this office and the grand jury..."

The information said Babcock "did aid and abet Armand Ham-

mer in the commission of the offense..."

Watergate special prosecutors charged that the contributions from Mr. Hammer were made in the names of Jerome Anderson, Elmer Balsam, Gordon Doering and William Holter as well as Babcock.

Mr. Hammer, of Los Angeles, is board chairman of Occidental Petroleum Corp. Last May the U.S. Export-Import Bank granted a \$180-million loan to the Soviet Union to help finance construction of a huge fertilizer complex, including a 1,200-mile pipeline to the Black Sea. The project was worked out by Mr. Hammer. The loan was described at the time as the largest ever extended to the Soviet Union by the bank.

Babcock pleaded guilty to a misdemeanor carrying a maximum penalty of one year in jail or a fine of \$1,000 or both.

Contributions listed

The information listed the contributions as \$15,000 on or about Sept. 15, 1972; \$25,000 on or about Nov. 3, 1972, and \$14,000 on Jan. 17, 1973.

In May of 1973, the information said Babcock had told officials of the Finance Committee to Re-Elect the President that the contributions came from persons other than Mr. Hammer. The information also accused Babcock of providing illegal help to Mr. Hammer from Sept. 15, 1972, to June 16, 1974.

At the time the contributions were actually made, Babcock was a vice-president of Occidental International, a subsidiary of Occidental Petroleum. He was governor of Montana from 1962 until 1968 before joining the Washington office of Occidental.

John Gordon, 84, Dies; Was Editor Of British Paper

LONDON, Dec. 10 (AP).—John Gordon, a Scottish journalist who built the Sunday Express into one of Britain's big-circulation newspapers, died yesterday, it was announced today. He was 84 on Sunday.

Mr. Gordon, the editor in chief of the right-wing newspaper, wrote a weekly column until his death. In his last column, Mr. Gordon attacked suggestions that Capt. Mark Phillips, the husband of Princess Anne, should be ennobled in case the couple had children because no British monarch has had commoners as grandchildren.

"Well, wouldn't this be a jolly good time to start?" Mr. Gordon wrote. "Mark Phillips has done nothing whatsoever to earn any honor and until he does do something he should not be given one."

Mr. Gordon regularly assailed what he considered the bungling and bumbling of British bureaucracy.

Born in Dundee, where he was trained as a reporter, Mr. Gordon joined the Sunday Express in 1928. He eventually boosted circulation to almost five million.

Joseph Dynan

PARIS, Dec. 10 (AP).—Joseph E. Dynan, 62, a foreign correspondent for the Associated Press, died today at the American Hospital in suburban Neuilly after a long illness.

Mr. Dynan had been a foreign correspondent for nearly 31 years. The military coup that overthrew Portugal's dictatorship April 25 was his last assignment. He underwent stomach surgery for cancer in May.

Daily in U.S. Set to Work 4-Day Week

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10 (UPI).—News and commercial employees at the Washington Star-News will work a shorter week for less pay rather than face layoffs, the newspaper reported today.

The Star-News unit of the Washington-Baltimore Newspaper Guild agreed, by a 247-44 vote, to a four-day workweek for four days' pay to carry out needed economies at the afternoon daily.

The newspaper, in a front-page story, said the plan resulted from a guild proposal after several days of talks between union and management.

It was learned that the 30-percent cutback in hours and pay would be delayed until after Christmas.

The plan was a counterproposal to alternative economy measures which could have involved substantial layoffs of Star-News employees as the result of severe financial reverses sustained by the newspaper during the past few years, the Star-News said.

Joe Albritton, publisher of the newspaper, said he was "sincerely appreciative" not only of the guild's cooperation, but of its participation in helping management solve difficult problems that affect all of us.

Philip Kadis, chairman of the Star-News guild unit, said the guild "has embarked on a bold new venture in the newspaper industry and newspaper trade unionism."

"The stunningly large vote in favor of the four-day week is proof that our members are confident they can accomplish in four days what others need five days to do," Mr. Kadis said.

Spanish Police Brace for Strike In Basque Areas

MADRID, Dec. 10 (UPI).—The police today moved reinforcements to two Spanish provinces where a general strike has been called for tomorrow to support demands for better treatment of political prisoners, opposition sources said.

The strikes were called by a coalition of underground leftist organizations in Guipuzcoa and Navarre, two northern provinces that are centers of Basque separatist and leftist activity.

The sources said strong police reinforcements have been moved to the provincial capitals of San Sebastian and Pamplona and other industrial centers in the region. Strikes are illegal in Spain.

In San Sebastian last week, strikes in support of political prisoners, 140 of whom went on a hunger strike earlier this month, paralyzed parts of the city. In Pamplona, almost 10,000 industrial workers demanding higher wages were already on strike or locked out for work stoppages, according to the press agency Logos.

El Al Strike Ends, Another Is Threatened

TEL AVIV, Dec. 10 (UPI).—Pilots and flight engineers for the Israeli airline El Al Saturday ended a 24-hour Sabbath strike over lost tax privileges but promised another stoppage next weekend unless their demands are met.

The strike disrupted the airline's schedules to Europe and Iran.

Maheu Asks World's Nations To Shun Boycott of UNESCO

By Paul Hofmann

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Dec. 10 (NYT).—René Maheu of France, who retired recently after 12 years as director-general of UNESCO, said yesterday that the agency's "emotional acts" against Israel should not be countered with emotional acts such as boycotts.

Referring to unfavorable reactions in the United States and elsewhere to the UNESCO decisions reached at the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in Paris last month, Mr. Maheu said: "The more powerful a country is, the more rational it should be."

He also suggested that Tel Aviv make a "concession" to induce the agency's board to suspend sanctions against Israel. Halting extensive Israeli archaeological excavations in Jerusalem might be such a conciliatory gesture, he said.

Israel Reaction

[From Jerusalem, United Press International] reported that Israel decided yesterday to suspend its participation in UNESCO and called on intellectuals to boycott the world body because of its sanctions against the Jewish state.

[After a meeting with the Israel Committee for UNESCO, a semigovernmental group, Education and Culture Minister Aharon Yadin said that the local group "decided to halt immediately its cooperation with UNESCO and all its direct institutions until the cancellation of the anti-Israel resolutions."

[Mr. Yadin said Israel would "concentrate its activity on non-governmental international organizations and demand that they protest the UNESCO decisions."]

A Major Factor

The excavations were a major reason given at the Paris conference for resolutions excluding Israel from the agency's European regional grouping and withholding assistance to Israeli cultural institutions.

Mr. Maheu was interviewed on the eve of his return to Paris after a brief visit to the United

States. He attended a meeting of the U.S. National Commission on UNESCO in Delavan, N.Y. last week. The group, composed of 100 American scholars and scientists, advises the U.S. government on affairs involving UNESCO.

The commission formally condemned the actions against Israel and urged Washington exert every effort "to nullify deleterious effects." But it called on Congress to withhold appropriations funds for the agency, and recommended American scholars, artists, scientists and educators continue to participate in its activities.

In the interview, Mr. Maheu said that regional programs were only a "small part" of the agency's activities, and that he had not been ousted from agency itself.

The General Conference did not meet again until 1976, but agency's policy-making board reconsider Israel's status before then, Mr. Maheu said.

While deploring the action against Israel, the former director-general—who stepped down at the conference and was succeeded by Amadou Mahtar Moutoua—said that Israel caused "considerable irritation in the agency because of 'adamant and negative' stand" at questions concerning excavations and urban development in Jerusalem.

Thant Body's Removal Asked by University

RANGOON, Burma, Dec. 10 (AP).—University authorities today called on the Rangoon administration to remove former Secretary-General U Thant's body from the university campus where it was entombed by students five days without official permission.

Students and Buddhist priests seized Mr. Thant's body Thursday, just before the scheduled official funeral, and insisted on a more fitting burial place than a public cemetery.

UN Unit Confirms Massacre And Torture in Mozambique

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Dec. 10 (Reuters).—Portuguese and Rhodesian soldiers were responsible for the torture and massacre of at least 1,000 Africans in west-central Mozambique in the last three years of the war of independence, according to a UN report released here yesterday.

The previous Portuguese government, whose determination to maintain its African colonies despite African guerrilla successes led to the military coup in Lisbon last April, had denied that massacres took place.

The report also established the existence of a village, Wiriyamu, where some 200 people were killed, although the former Portuguese government denied knowing of the village.

The report was compiled by a special five-nation commission of inquiry on the reported massacres in Mozambique. The commission was formed through Scandinavian and African initiatives despite opposition by Portugal, Spain, the United States and South Africa.

News of the mass murders surfaced last year when a British priest publicized the testimony of some Spanish priests who had fled Mozambique.

Priests' News Testimony

In the course of its work, the commission interviewed 28 European priests and nuns, several members of the Mozambique guerrilla movement, Frelimo, which now controls the provisional government of the territory, and some residents of the areas of Tete District, where the major atrocities took place.

In addition to the killing of the entire populations of small villages, the report mentioned the disemboweling of pregnant African women, electric-shock torture, forced relocation of populations and break-up of families.

Portugal gave Rhodesian troops carte blanche to sweep into the territory to hunt guerrillas, and the UN report said the Rhodesians killed several people, including children, in the Mucumbura area.

Commission's Findings

Among the commission's findings were the following:

• Portuguese troops and secret police killed more than 400 in the Tete villages of Chawola, Joso and Wiriyamu, which are at the confluence of the Zambezi and Save rivers, in December, 1972. Wiriyamu was also known as Vilano Vale.

• Portuguese and Rhodesian forces killed 184 people in the

village of Zambaze and neighboring villages in March, 1973.

• Ninety people were killed in Chawola, in an area called Agonia.

• As recently as March of this year, 200 were killed in Inhames in the Beira District.

• To force the local population to move to other districts, especially to move Africans from the areas around the Cahora Bassa dam, Portuguese troops often destroyed their property.

Swiss Give Cash Left by Jews to Several Charities

BERN, Dec. 10 (AP).—The Swiss parliament, ignoring an criticism, today voted unanimously to hand over to Jewish groups and a Swiss organization the unclaimed funds deposited in Switzerland before World War II by Jews who later died in Nazi extermination camps.

Justice Minister Kurt Furgel said legislators their decision concluded a case that started in the darkest period of modern history. There were no absents in the 123-0 vote by the National Council (lower house).

Available for distribution is about 2 million francs (about \$710,000).

Two-thirds are to go to the Swiss Federation of Jewish Communities while the private Swiss Central Office for Refugees Affairs will receive one-third.

Arab press reports said the Swiss government had been warned against releasing the funds and a Kuwaiti newspaper denying that the funds were Jewish property, claimed it was the matter was taken up by the Arab League. Swiss Foreign Office source, however, said there was no official Arab protest.

Bonn, Belgrade Sign Credit Pact

BELGRADE, Dec. 10 (UPI).—West Germany and Yugoslavia today signed an agreement giving Yugoslavia firms investment as trade credits worth 700 million marks (\$280 million).

The agreement, giving the credit under "very favorable conditions," is intended partly as compensation for Yugoslavia World War II victims of the Nazis.

The accord was reached just before President Tito's visit to Bonn in June as a compromise for large sums in indemnities for war activity. Part of the money will be used to finance a nationwide electric power grid.

Seine Blocked

LE HAVRE, Dec. 10 (UPI).—Fishing boats today blockaded the estuary of the River Seine to protest pollution, port officials said.

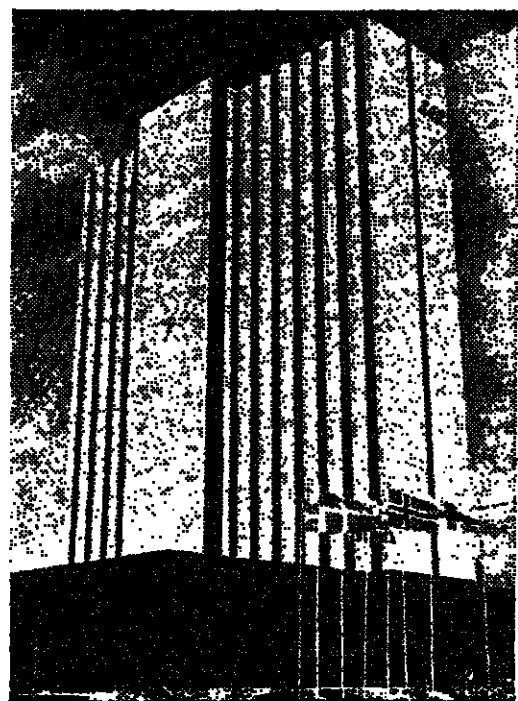
Iran Premier in Canada OTTAWA, Dec. 10 (AP).—Premier Amir Abbas Hoveyda of Iran arrived yesterday for a six-day state visit to Canada.

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MONSIEUR WORTH. PARIS

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U.S.-South Korean Resolution On Unification Backed in UN

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Dec. 10 (AP).—A U.S.-South Korean approach to problems left over from the Korean war was endorsed 61-42, with 32 abstentions, at night by the General Assembly's Political Committee, 100 membership is identical in the Assembly's. The United States has prevailed

on Korean issues before the UN for a quarter of a century. But this year the United States and some of its West European allies are complaining about a "tyranny of the majority" by the Third World countries, which are dominating the current Assembly session.

The Korean resolution sponsored by the United States and 28 other countries urges resumption of the reunification talks between North and South Korea and leaves to the Security Council the question of dissolution of the UN military command in South Korea.

By a 42-42 tie vote, the committee blocked further action on a rival resolution sponsored by China, the Soviet Union and 39 other Communist and Third World countries, demanding withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea. Thirty-eight nations abstained.

Several African and Asian delegates who have voted against the United States on Israel-Arab questions voted with it on the Korean resolution. Delegates said this was due in part to successful lobbying by South Korean representatives and because they agreed to several amendments.

Neutrals Offended. In contrast, these sources said, the North Koreans offended the neutral countries who had backed a 1973 Assembly consensus favoring the unification talks. This time the North Koreans virtually insisted on withdrawal of American troops as a condition for resumption of the talks.

By a vote of 128-0, with Israel and Burma abstaining, the Assembly yesterday commended Iran and Egypt's idea of establishing a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East and called for countries there to promise now not to make or acquire nuclear weapons.

By a vote of 96-2, with India and Bhutan opposed and 36 abstentions, the Assembly endorsed Pakistan's concept of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia and asked Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim to arrange talks on setting it up.

Amin Defeats Coach In Boxing Exhibition

KAMPALA, Dec. 10 (AP).—President Idi Amin inaugurated the sixth All-African Amateur Boxing Championships with an exhibition bout in which he scored a technical knockout over the Uganda team's coach, Grace Seruwagi.

Gen. Amin, who won in the second round, is a former East African boxing champion.

Inassis Ends Olympic Air's Greek Pact

ATHENS, Dec. 10 (UPI).—Greek shipping magnate Aristotelis Inassis today renounced his Olympic Airways contract with a Greek government, a spokesman for the airline said. A representative for Mr. Inassis, who was in New York, informed a government of his decision, a spokesman said.

The spokesman said that the company was plagued by rising costs, personnel problems, and strikes and a falling number of passengers. He said at Olympic Airways expected to lose about \$35 million by the end of the year.

Olympic Airways last week ended a lookout after a strike by its 8,500 employees because of mismanagement and suspensions arising from the crisis.

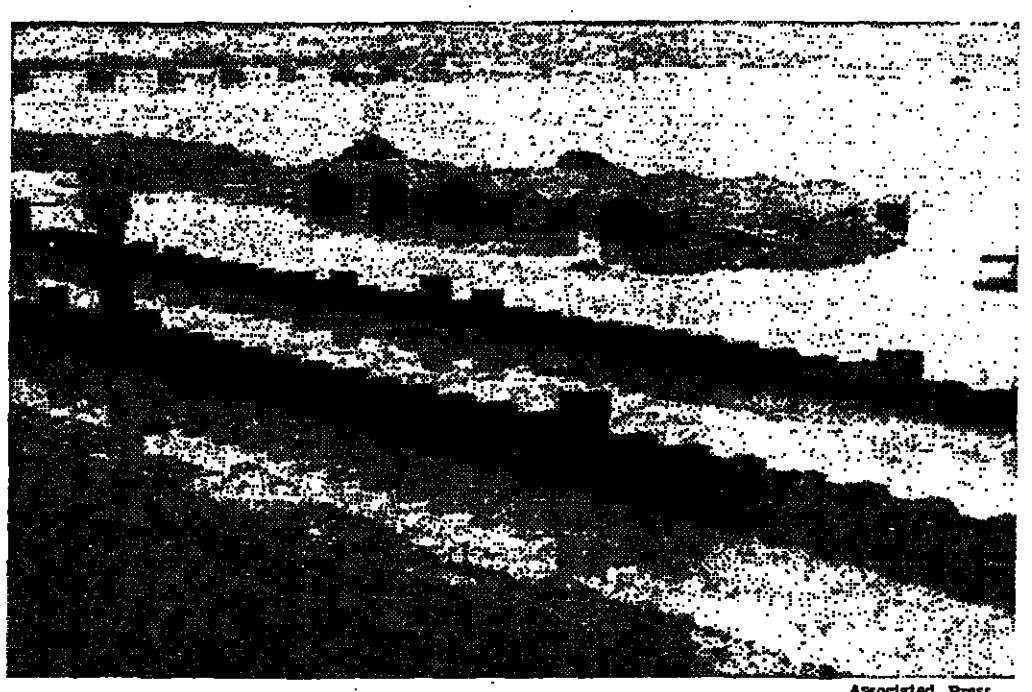
Transportation Minister George Vassiliou said that the government has asked the company to clarify its position on whether it intended to continue with its contractual obligations.

The terms of the contract give Mr. Inassis exclusive rights to operate Greece's national airline return for a government investment of \$250 million for operating costs. The contract can be terminated by either side at any time but the government then must take over operations of the line within six months. Until then, Mr. Inassis must maintain the line in operation.

Following the renouncement of the contract, the government has six months in which to take over the company. The renouncement calls for the state to take over the company, but to compensate the owners for its assets.

Greek aviation sources said that Mr. Inassis lost interest in the company after his only son, Alexander, was killed in an air crash at Athens airport in January, 1973.

Alexander, 32, was manager of the light planes and charter branch of Olympic Airways and was preparing to take over the whole operation.



AUSTRIAN FLOODING—Construction work on a man-made island in the Danube at Vienna has been halted by floodwaters that have engulfed work crew shacks.

Ministers Fear Inflationary Impact

Farmers Ask EEC for 18% Boost in Prices

By David Haworth

BRUSSELS, Dec. 10 (UPI).—European Economic Community

farmers are demanding that the highest rise they have ever had in guaranteed farm prices should come into operation next year. They want an average hike of 18 per cent, asserting that only a fraction of this will benefit farmers, since 15 per cent is to cover cost increases during the last two years and anticipated rises in 1975.

The demand has been lodged with the European Commission by the Committee of Professional Agricultural Organizations (CO-PA), the EEC's most influential farmers' lobby.

Among the price hikes the farmers want are 20 per cent for sugar, 15 per cent for milk, 20 per cent for soft wheat, 15 per cent for pork and beef, plus an indefinite extension of the current ban on beef imports from non-EEC countries.

CO-PA is seeking a rise of 15 per cent in the guaranteed price of corn, barley and tobacco and suggests that olive-oil prices should go up by 25 per cent.

If granted in full, such increases would add a vicious twist to the inflationary spiral affecting the economies of all nine EEC member nations. The political implications of granting them would, therefore, be very considerable. For this reason it can be confidently assumed that the farm-price increases for the next

season, to be negotiated by EEC ministers between now and a Feb. 1 deadline, will fall well short of the farmers' demands.

The claim must be understood as an initial bargaining position, but CO-PA is bound to threaten further demonstrations and unrest among Europe's 10 million farmers if there is not a substantial hike in prices.

The percentage increases sought are in addition to the 5-per-cent average rise which was agreed on as an interim emergency measure at a special meeting of EEC agriculture ministers in October.

There was no discussion of price increases yesterday by the farm ministers, who met here for two days of talks.

Today, the ministers held only a brief discussion about rises, with each country stating its negotiating position without debate.

The unexpectedly short and inconclusive meeting was a consequence of the illness of the French chairman, Christian Bonnet. At his request the discussions were ended early.

All the ministers had time, however, to express their anxieties about the possible inflationary effects that price increases would have, although it was generally accepted that the final price package would have to include a sufficient incentive to farmers to go on producing. If not, food production in the community would decline, driving retail prices up even more.

The ministers will have to strike a delicate balance between these two factors in meetings next month. British Agriculture Minister Fred Peart admitted tonight that the task would be "both difficult and delicate." He also made it clear to his ministerial colleagues that Britain must get satisfaction for its own demands. Such an achievement, he said, would be a vital element in Britain's attitude toward the renegotiation of the country's terms of EEC membership.

Appeal Renewed On 24 Newsmen

ZURICH, Dec. 10 (UPI).—The International Press Institute said today that a new appeal is being made to help trace the 24 journalists missing in Cambodia since 1970.

The IPI said its Committee for the Safety of Journalists on Dangerous Missions decided to ask again for information from the Cambodian government. The committee, which met in Paris yesterday, "appeals again to all governments and international bodies to help in tracing the fate of these men and women and ending the uncertainty," the IPI said.

The missing journalists are from eight countries—Australia, Austria, France, India, Japan, Switzerland, the United States and West Germany.

Japan Premier Miki Pledges To Make Public His Finances

By Don Oberdorfer

TOKYO, Dec. 10 (UPI).—Japan's new Premier, Takeo Miki, today announced that he will make public details of his financial holdings—a rare if not unprecedented action for a major politician here.

Mr. Miki made his decision known to members of his cabinet just before their first full-scale meeting at the Premier's official residence this morning. According to aides who reported the plan, Mr. Miki hinted—but did not demand—that cabinet officers should follow suit.

Mr. Miki, 67, was officially elected Premier yesterday. He was picked last week by the ruling party to succeed Kakuei Tanaka, who resigned as a result of public attacks on his financial dealings.

Mr. Tanaka refused to disclose his financial position after charges of irregularities were made in a magazine two months ago. The former premier's tax returns are under special study by the National Tax Administration, and opposition parties are demanding that investigations of his "money politics" be pressed.

How, When. Mr. Miki did not say how or when he will make the disclosure of his finances, but his move is expected in the near future.

Tokyo's Sankai newspaper recently carried a detailed account of Mr. Miki's financial affairs, as made available by his staff and government offices. According to the account, Mr. Miki reported taxable income last year equivalent to about \$51,000. He was said to own a private residence on which he pays semi-annual mortgage installments, a villa in the Karuizawa resort area, a country house near Tokyo and the Miki family home on the island of Shikoku.

Mr. Miki was said to be the owner of a real-estate holding company that owns and operates the four-story building where he has the offices of his political faction of the ruling Liberal Democratic party. He was reported also to own broadcasting company stock with a face value equivalent to about \$2,000.

"Back Money." The Sankai account said Mr. Miki's political faction reported contributions last year of just under the equivalent of \$3 million. An expert on political funds was quoted as saying that "back money"—under-the-table cash that is not reported—is usually 5 to 10 times the reported sum in the case of political factions.

A financial question about Mr. Miki is his close relationship to shipping magnate Toshio Komoto, whom he named yesterday as the minister of international trade and industry. In line with a new policy of Mr. Miki's, Mr. Komoto announced today that he has resigned the presidency of his Sanko Steamship Co., which has been under investigation in connection with stock transactions.

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W. German Satellite On Way to Orbit Sun

CAPE CANAVERAL, Fla., Dec. 10 (AP).—The first of two West German-built Helios satellites was launched early today on an 18-month journey to gather scientific information about the sun's influence on the earth.

The 815-pound satellite was fired into space by a Titan Centaur, the second most powerful American rocket. Scientists hope the spacecraft will make three orbits of the sun, coming to within 28 million miles of it. Previous spacecraft have come no closer than 40 million miles before being damaged by the intense heat.

Smoking of Pot Is Said to Make Breasts Larger

BOSTON, Dec. 10 (AP).—Men may develop fully feminine breasts from heavy marijuana smoking, according to two Harvard Medical School surgeons. The surgeons said that they are treating and studying 16 males whose breast enlargement apparently is related to smoking marijuana. They said that it probably affects both sexes.

"This effect seems to occur in only a small percentage of people who use the drug," said Dr. John Harmon, chief surgical resident at New England Deaconess Hospital, and Dr. Menelaos Aliopoulos, a surgeon at Cambridge Hospital.

The most practical treatment is to surgically remove mammary gland tissue, the doctor said. "This can be done quite simply and does not necessitate removal of the entire breast," said Dr. Harmon. "There is no scarring or disfigurement."

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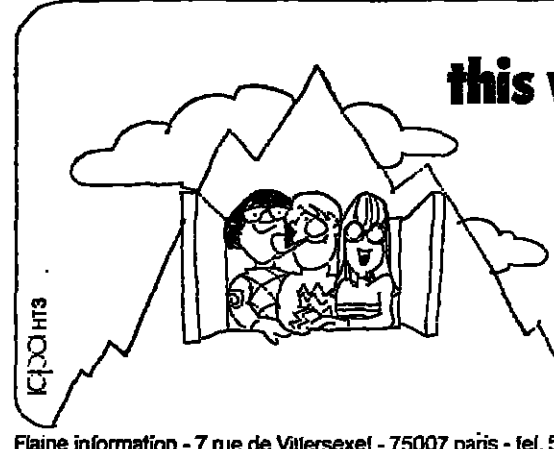
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Mideastern Quartet

The ultimate objective of any sane Middle Eastern diplomacy, of course, is to have a full chorus of all interests involved, with as much harmony as possible. Israeli Foreign Minister Yigal Allon made that point in talks with Washington newsmen, saying that his discussions with President Ford and Mr. Kissinger dealt not only with an accord with Egypt, but "the entire Middle East, because each one of the countries of the Middle East is a candidate for political progress and agreements."

The initial moves toward such agreements, however, in the Kissinger mode of step-by-step negotiations, are directed toward Israeli-Egyptian partial settlements, with the United States acting as mediator. This is recognized, and apparently accepted, by Egypt. But the passage of time and the lack of progress anywhere—unless the new prominence of the Palestine Liberation Organization can be considered progress—has reduced the effectiveness of the American initiatives. Egyptian Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy has said that it was in Egypt's "national interest that the Soviet Union should play a greater role in the peacemaking effort."

In other words, the original trio, performing what was intended to be the opening chords of a great chorus, will be expanded to a quartet, if Egypt has its way. And Egypt seems more desirous than before of bringing the full Geneva conference into the composition.

This would raise a large number of complications. Instead of an agreement on Israeli withdrawals in the Sinai, accompanied by Egyptian moves toward nonbelligerence, as a prelude to other partial settlements with Syria, all of the tangled issues are likely to be thrown on the conference tables, with all of the points of friction exposed at once.

What has happened in the past months is that the attitudes of both sides have become more difficult to reconcile; Arab impatience with Israeli slowness to make concessions has been coupled with closer Arab linking to Palestinian intransigence. In full conference, these could lead to a wordy stalemate and the increased danger of renewed war. Is it possible for the United States, and the Soviet Union, to act as joint mediators in preliminary discussions? Moscow seems wedded to bringing about the full Geneva conference as soon as possible. But, if given a responsible role in the present round of talks, perhaps the Soviet Union would adopt a more practical stand. And if détente has any constructive meaning, it should do so. Vladivostok raised as many questions as it supplied answers; the major question relates to the Middle East. Assuming that the Soviet Union wants a reasonable resolution of the chronic crisis there, it will help in efforts to bring about the full conference on a basis that offers some hope of such an end.

Change in Rhodesia

The pace of change in southern Africa is quickening. Only a few months after Portugal removed its colonial hold from Mozambique and Angola, a stunning transformation has become possible in Rhodesia. The white minority government of Ian Smith, rendered more pliant by the collapse of Portuguese colonialism and by the guns of African guerrillas, has begun considering the terms on which it would negotiate a constitutional transition to majority rule. Over the weekend, Mr. Smith rejected proposals based on "immediate" majority rule, but the bargaining is still going on. The rival African nationalist movements in Rhodesia have finally set aside their own considerable differences to present a united front to the Smith regime. Zambia and Tanzania, with their own interest in promoting a southern African détente, are encouraging the talks.

South Africa is the principal moving force behind these new developments. Seeing its former buffer of South-West Africa (due for independence), Botswana, white-ruled Rhodesia and colonial Mozambique crumbling, South Africa set out this year to adjust its external relations. As part of this effort, Pretoria evidently has undertaken to use its influence to expedite majority rule in Rhodesia, and to hasten independence in South-West Africa. In return, the black African nations would leash guerrillas and

accord South Africa certain greater room for a good-faith effort to soften apartheid. Currently South Africa provides police assistance to Rhodesia. This would end if the reins were taken in Salisbury by a majority government committed to coexistence. Pretoria's farm surpluses, technology, labor market and its general affluence and military strength give it valuable cards to play in dealing with its less well endowed neighbors. South Africa is also well aware of the advantage which a good-neighbor policy can confer in its attempt to combat its growing isolation on the international scene.

As welcome and significant as are the changes occurring or portending in Rhodesia, South-West Africa and Mozambique, it remains so that the heart of the racial problem in southern Africa lies within South Africa itself. Pretoria's diplomacy—like its pledged intent to remove the more visible forms of racial discrimination at home—are patently designed to let it continue and consolidate its profoundly unjust system of apartheid, or "separate development." South Africa is prepared to respect the principles of racial equality and human dignity but only if they are put into effect on the far side of its own borders. This dark irony must temper any satisfaction expressed at the changes in the nations to the north.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Southern Africa Exercise

As black and white statesmen and political prisoners flit in semi-secrecy about southern Africa, it is well that we should recognize what, in spite of all the obvious difficulties that stand in the way, is the object of this unexpected exercise. The immediate talks may have broken down, but the significant thing is that they should have started at all, for their aim is nothing less than to call a truce—temporary, perhaps, but real—in that African racial confrontation that has bedeviled the whole world community for a quarter of a century.

The picture that is taking shape in many minds is one in which all the outposts of white supremacy in southern Africa will, more or less peacefully, be abandoned. This is already happening in Mozambique and Angola, and it has been half-promised for South-West Africa. If by agreement Rhodesia were to be set, however gradually, on the road to majority rule, an intractable international problem would at least be reduced to its true proportions.

—From the Sunday Telegraph (London).

The Old Tightrope Walker

Even Greeks should beware of Greeks bearing gifts—or making extravagant promises. Already his beatitude [Archbishop Makarios] is too keen on sunshine rhetoric. Already he has built up the multitude only, surely, to let them down. Promises aside, however, the long-awaited return has gone

off far better than most observers dared hope. The Greek Cypriot side is at last in a condition to strike meaningful bargains and, indeed, greatly strengthened merely by getting the old tightrope walker back on his apparatus. Archbishop Makarios is not a reasonable man. He is an obscurantist, pragmatic, infuriating, and long-winded. But when he sets his seal to a deal, all of Cyprus will know there are no better terms available.

—From the Guardian (London).

Conviction of Capucci

The Most Rev. Hilarion Capucci, the Greek Catholic archbishop of Jerusalem, was found guilty by an Israeli court of performing services for the Fatah organization and illegally carrying and possessing weapons. Most Christians are not pacifists. But it is the special role of the clergy to keep alive the virtue of compassion in the nation at war, to remind the fighter that his enemy is also his brother and that public peril cannot justify public hate.

The deliberate infliction of violence and death on unarmed civilians when they are not directly involved in the enemy war effort, and particularly on children, should be outlawed by every humanistic code, whether Christian or not. Even in a just war, Christian clergyman have a duty to dissuade their compatriots from embarking on such acts, and to condemn them unequivocally when they occur. . . . It is obviously for bishops to set the example in this respect.

—From the Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

December 11, 1899

PARIS—Sarah Bernhardt was "at home" yesterday after her long tour in the French provinces, Spain and Portugal. Alfred Delia, of the Figaro, found her surrounded by a large circle of friends, personal and professional. She expressed her complete satisfaction at the results, moral and material, of her voyage, but was glad and anxious to be at work again in her theater. She opens next Saturday in "Hamlet."

Fifty Years Ago

December 11, 1924

ROME—Giacomo Puccini, the famous Italian composer, who died in Brussels on Nov. 20, left a fortune of nearly \$1 million, in addition to royalties which bring in about \$40,000 yearly, it was stated here today. The will of the great opera composer will be filed within the next few days. It is thought that an opera house was the plan of Signor Puccini, who wanted it to be a national monument.



'Just What We Needed.'

What Price Glory in NATO?

By C.L. Sulzberger

PARIS—Sandwiched between summit meetings and diplomatic negotiations, this week is supposed to mark significant events in the 25-year-old North Atlantic Alliance. Gen. Alexander Haig assumed command over NATO forces in Europe yesterday and the coalition's defense and foreign ministers gathered in Brussels for their annual winter conference.

Undoubtedly it is an accomplishment that the alliance has survived a quarter-century of subsiding East-West tensions growing disintegration within the West itself, and the beginning of a major recession that makes it increasingly unpopular for democratic governments to spend large sums on defense.

The mood is grim. A new generation sees little reason to arm against Russia while at the same time jocularly counting its favor and also feels no closer to the brutalities of World War II than it does to the Napoleonic conflict. Nor has Western leadership done much to attract support. Little by little NATO is being nibbled by time and boredom. It is slowly dying on its bottom in interminable committee meetings.

It is time to challenge the comfortable assumption that simply because the alliance exists, all possibility of major war is excluded. There has been no holocaust since NATO's birth but there have been plenty of military actions, often involving alliance members. France, Britain, the United States, Portugal, Greece and Turkey.

One hears continual talk of the need for interallied openness on crucial matters but sees little evidence that this is displayed during crises—especially when one or another ally deems its own national interests of no concern to others.

And militarily what is NATO's meaning? Greece and Turkey have been members for 22 years and one thing exposed by their private crisis last summer was the appalling mess of their respective military situations. They have been training troops under NATO guidance, with NATO weapons and NATO strategists all this time—and yet?

During their summer tightrope act on the brink, the Turkish Army planned an amphibious

operation against Cyprus with twinned simultaneous landings at Kyrenia and Famagusta. The second didn't come off for weeks. The Turks also bombed and sank with heavy losses one of their own destroyers, mistaken for a Greek ship.

The Greeks shot down one of their own planes, reported the departure for unknown parts of a Turkish armada that didn't exist, and proved wholly unable to carry out even the rudiments of mobilization. What have these two countries learned about how to defend themselves—even against each other, which is not the object of the exercise?

On a larger scale, the alliance has never achieved its dream of producing sensible arms standardization to keep the cost of modern weapons down. NATO uses 25 types of aircraft and 15 types of tanks. French nationalism got the better of rationalism—as emphasized in the argument about NATO's next generation of jets.

This dispute underscores that, despite tons of communiques, the allies have made little progress toward creating their own arms industry and never fully agreed on the logic of this vital necessity. France is now riven by savage debate on the matter. Because Gen. Paul Stehlin, a parliamentary deputy and former chief of staff, had the temerity to suggest that American aircraft are superior and cheaper than the latest French Mirages offered to NATO purchasers, he has been exorated.

Stehlin has now published a book in his own defense, pointing out that the French commander doesn't even exist because it hasn't yet been tested with its new engine. He dismisses as untrue allegations that Europe in general and France in particular would lose industrial orders and jobs by accepting suggested U.S. arrangements.

Energies Eroded

Contradicting him, a report to the Assembly of the Western European Union complains: "The problem of the nature of the alliance arises: Is the aim a partnership between equals or a strengthening of United States leadership in the defense field by extending it to the field in which

Europe is trying to assert itself, i.e., that of the economy?"

Debates questioning the inner philosophy of the alliance erode its fading energies. NATO complains privately that Kissinger doesn't consult enough and Kissinger complains privately that NATO doesn't consult at all.

The allied armies—if Greece and Turkey provide any clue—have learned little and forgotten their raison d'être. There is no overall strategy (French missile warheads would land in West Germany if used in war). And there isn't even a common weapons program. Is a quarter-century not long enough to make these matters appear urgent?

NEW YORK—It is true that President Ford has permitted himself to look and act a little bit like Joe Palooka in recent weeks, and behold, the country is sore afraid. People who have experienced Gerald Ford at close quarters know that he is a man of humble intelligence who quickly understands the dimensions of a problem. Clearly his difficulty lies in having acquired the habit, over the years, of approaching problems with more or less equal consideration given to several factors. How would Congress react, how would the folks back home react, how would the special interests react, how would the White House react. Now that the White House is Ford, it requires readjustment of old habits. That readjustment is not easy.

Everyone agrees that he committed a very bad slip when, in opposing a gasoline tax, he gave as the principal reason for doing so that "91 per cent of the people" were against the tax. Eighty-one per cent of the people are against any tax, except maybe against oil companies.

Putting entirely aside the question whether there ought to be a gasoline tax, the reason why there should be such a tax or shouldn't be such a tax oughtn't to be decided conclusively by the

Today's Ultra Secrets

By William Safire

WASHINGTON—British actor Leslie Howard, whom generations of Americans remember as the gentle Ashley Wilkes in "Gone With the Wind," boarded an aircraft early in World War II on a secret mission. The Germans knew about it and shot down the unarmed plane. The British knew beforehand that the Germans knew, but to protect the secret of how they knew, British intelligence let the plane go down and the actor die.

On another occasion, Field Marshal Goering's Luftwaffe targeted the city of Coventry for a bombing, to show the British the horror of continued resistance. Winston Churchill was told of the plan in time to have been able to evacuate Coventry; to protect the secret of how he knew, he chose to allow the name of Coventry to become synonymous with destruction.

The secret that had to be protected at all costs was "The Ultra Secret," disclosed after 38 years in a book by Frederick Winterbotham, now 76, who had been an RAF intelligence officer. The secret was this: The British had cracked the seemingly unbreakable code of the Nazi high command, and were able to read their opponent's top-level messages throughout the war.

Aging Ex-Spies

The other night, the Veterans of the Office of Strategic Services—predecessor to the CIA—gathered in Washington to present the William Donovan Award to Export-Import Bank chairman William Casey, who had been the American chief of secret intelligence in Europe during World War II.

The room was filled with aging, fairly successful men—State-department-well-known who had led spying or resistance operations in a war against an undoubted enemy when they were young and daring.

Casey told how information gathered by Ultra—which not even the OSS knew about at the time—was used to help protect Allied forces in the invasion of Europe.

German Gen. Von Rundstedt believed that "Overlord"—the Allied invasion of Europe—would be launched at Calais, across the narrowest part of the English Channel; Gen. Rommel disagreed, predicting it would come in Normandy. Rommel was right, of course; but despite the theft of the plans for "Overlord" by an intrepid German spy in Turkey, and even after the Normandy landings took place on D-Day, Hitler would not commit all available forces to smashing the Allied beachhead.

Giant Deception

That was because of a giant deception by the Allies, which had the Germans believing that the Normandy landing was a mere diversion, and that a quarter-century not long enough to make these matters appear urgent?

Calais as soon as German panzer divisions there moved south to Normandy.

When Ultra intercepts showed that Hitler was torn between Von Rundstedt and Rommel, Allied intelligence was told by Eisenhower and Churchill to redouble the flow of false information backing up the deluded Von Rundstedt's belief. They did; Hitler would not send reserves to Rommel; the Allied beachhead was not driven back into the sea.

Think of it: The Germans had stolen the plans for D-Day, an even after the landings began would not act on their information, because Allied intelligence had convinced them that the stolen secret—and even what their eyes were telling them—was not to be believed.

Breathtaking stuff. Masterly deceit. And the ruthless decision of Churchill to let men and cities die rather than expose the secret was justified in history.

To send actor Howard to his death meant the opportunity was to shoot down the plane of Japanese Admiral Yamamoto, as the thousands killed and maimed at Coventry would make it possible to keep Normandy from turning into another Dunkirk.

But the alternatives faced at the time by Churchill, F.D.R., and the handful of men making the decisions to protect the secret may have saved their souls.

A long generation later, we are still making what we now call "tradeoffs," without the drama certainly without the heroics, and without the courage to explore the conscious choices we are being forced to make.

We have chosen to throw millions of men and women out of work so that inflation can be curbed and our economy brought back from the brink, and we must now choose whether to adopt a line of absolute economic dictatorship.

We have chosen to throw more than \$100 billion over the next decade into the direct purchase of nuclear arms, which we call limiting the arms race, because we hope that any agreement to race shoulder-to-shoulder—with neither side leading—will ensure human survival.

Starving Millions

We have chosen to try to feed starving millions without demanding stringent population control, saving our consciences today at probably causing 10 times the starvation in the coming generation.

In today's world, Coventry still have to be sacrificed, but we shut our eyes to the life-and-death consequences of the choices we make.

We kill collective bargaining in the name of stability, we finance an arms race in the name of equality, and we induce starvation in the name of humanity. But these are decisions being made in peacetime—must we treat them now as "ultra secrets"?

Paralysis of Ford

By William F. Buckley Jr.

Meeting unpopularity of it, I say fleeing unpopularity because there is already a very heavy federal tax on gasoline, and as a professional injustice collector, I have yet to hear a single complaint against it. People get used to things. That is both good and bad. They get used to the heavy, spirit-crushing taxation of omnipotent government. It does not require very much from the leader to persuade a people suffering from inflation and oil blackmail that you need to increase the tax on gasoline.

But here is where Mr. Ford's instincts may be doing him a good service. To impose a tax upon oneself is hard enough. A tax approaches unpopularity when the purpose of that tax is not entirely palpable. For emotional reasons, the very best taxes are those that are being used either to reward people or to punish them. An example is a raise in social security payments for old people. There will be a little grumbling, but no much. The second was a tax to build bombers and submarines to rip the hell out of the Japanese Navy in retaliation for Pearl Harbor; that kind of tax came as close to being a popular tax as any in recent history.

The blanket tax on gasoline is missing that gives it a moral flavor. That is why the President should recommend to Congress a differentiated tax: a tax that falls more heavily on the products of a country that seeks to do us damage, less heavily on the prod-

ucts of a country that does not seek to do us damage.

The quadrupling in the price of oil by the Persian Gulf states had the effect of raising the price of oil elsewhere, for the very simple reason that economic laws go to work to the advantage of all countries, or companies, in possession of goods suddenly grown scarce. If the local price happened to have a huge stock of sugar on hand when the price of it suddenly went up from 10 cents to 80 cents, he is going to sell his sugar for the new price rather than for the old price.

Punitive Act

But the price set by the Persian Gulf states tends to be punitive in its effect as in its intention. It is for that reason that a discriminatory tax, which would accomplish the objective of decreasing consumption, would satisfy the national, and altogether wholesome, resolution to hit back at the profiteers.

Set a tax, at the port of entry, designed exactly to double the blackmarket factor. If Saudi Arabia is charging us \$10 for \$5 worth of Saudi Arabian fuel \$5 as it comes across the border. The price increase is passed along to the consumer; but always the market is looking for cheaper fuel, and the inducement is there for oil-producing states that need U.S. patronage, to ease down their prices, to capture a better share of the market—thus fracturing the cartel. Mr. Ford must move soon. Here is a way to proceed.

Letters

A 'Light Burden'

Quite a friendly statement by Klaus Harpprecht (NYT, Oct. 30): "The balance of the Continent is unable to tolerate the heavy burden of a unified Germany." Oh, how well the freedom-separated eastern parts of the Continent tolerate the light burden of Soviet Russia!

What an arrogant statement about a potentially unified Germany: "Nobody is eager to experience it a third time, the majority of the West Germans included." What statistical evidence is this outlandish assumption based on? The overwhelming majority of the West German electorate voted for political parties pledging German unity, not being content with the imprisonment of their sisters and brethren in the east behind barbed wire, mines and the Wall.

Should I assume that Mr. H. would be happy to live there in separation?
EDGAR GROEBNER,
Freiburg, Germany.

English Precedents

The New York Times editorial (NYT, Dec. 3) on the new British laws to combat the IRA describes them as "unprecedented in peacetime." When has there ever been peace between the Irish and English? There have only been exhausted intervals between battles. As for precedent, these measures could not be more precedent. Since the Middle Ages Parliament has forever been passing special laws to suppress the Irish. They reached their peak in the Penal Laws of the 18th century. In the 19th century Parliament bypassed the constitution nearly 800 times to pass

acts known unapologetically as "coercion" bills. The present law is related to one that was taken off the books only in 1958 and contains elements of many others going back 100 years.

The editorial also unfairly characterizes Americans as being "duped" into giving money to the IRA. What is really surprising is how very little money they have given. The sum is probably infinitesimal when one thinks of what the tens of millions of Americans of Irish descent could do if they ever got aroused as they were in the last century by the Fenian movement.

Irish Americans may look with anguish at the violence and suffering in the island of their ancestors but they now feel they have only one national allegiance, to the United States.

JAMES O'DONNELL,
Paris.

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Speech of the great leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

"On the situation of our country and tasks of the league of Korean youth in Japan" (PART 1)

Pyongyang, September 27 (KCNA).—The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung received the home-visiting group of art and sports delegates of Korean youth in Japan, the second home-visiting group of Korean educational workers in Japan and the home-visiting group of the Korean high school students in Japan and made a program speech on September 24, 1974.

The shorthand text of the speech of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung reads in full:

I am very happy to meet today comrades representatives of Korean youth, comrades representatives of students and comrades representatives of educational workers in Japan who are valiantly fighting there for the fatherland, defense of the democratic, national rights and for the reunification of the fatherland. It is thanks to the powerful struggle you comrades have waged for defending the democratic, national rights that today we have come to meet like this in Pyongyang, the capital of revolution.

I, on behalf of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the government of the republic and the entire people, educational workers, youth and students in the homeland, warmly welcome you comrades and extend warm greetings to you.

We often meet in Pyongyang delegations of foreign countries and always meet workers in various domains of our country, but it pleases us most to meet the compatriots who have come to the homeland from Japan. Still fresh in my memory is how I was pleased to meet the students of the soccer team of the Korean Middle and High School in Tokyo and the song and dance circle of the Korean Primary School in Yokohama and how impressive it was for me to meet the students of the music and sports circle of the Korea University, who had once come to the homeland.

Very deep is the kindred affection among the people. Each time we hear the news that compatriots, brothers and sisters who are living, undergoing hardships in an alien land are to visit the homeland and particularly, we meet the compatriots who have come to the homeland, a thousand emotions and excitements well in our mind.

I am immensely pleased today to meet Korean youth and students and educational workers who have come to the homeland from Japan. It is not the feeling entertained by me alone, but you are also of the same feeling and, more, all the people of our country will feel alike, I think.

When we meet the youth, students and people of South Korea after reunifying the country in future just as we do, it will please and impress us all the more.

This meeting of ours today, I think, will be imprinted forever on your memories and on my mind as a significant meeting.

You are so greatly overjoyed at this meeting today that you are shedding tears of emotion. You being so excited, I also feel a lump in my throat and my voice fails to make a speech.

Comrades, calm yourselves.

We will meet again in the future in the course of waging together the revolutionary struggle. Let us all struggle well to the end, meeting and parting, parting and meeting again on the one road of revolution and thus accomplish the cause of national reunification, the greatest aspiration of our nation, without fail.

Today I would like to tell you comrades about the situation obtaining in our country and about some tasks facing the League of Korean Youth in Japan.

I.—On the situation of our country.

It is necessary, I think, for you on a visit to the homeland to acquaint yourselves well with the situation obtaining in our country before returning.

Today the situation of our country is very good. Though the South Korean reactionaries and the U.S. and Japanese and other reactionaries of the world are maliciously trying to defame our republic, the general situation is developing more and more in favour of our revolution.

The most important target of struggle put forth by our party today is to realize the country's reunification, the greatest desire and cherished aspiration of our nation.

Our party has advanced three tasks to accomplish the historic cause of national reunification.

The first task is to powerfully push ahead with the socialist construction in the northern half of the republic. Only when the socialist construction is dynamically pushed ahead in the northern half of the republic is it possible to solidly build up the base of revolution, and only when the base of revolution is solidly built up is it possible to fulfill the cause of national reunification with success. The revolutionary base of the northern half of the republic is the basic prerequisite for the victory of our revolution.

The second task is to strengthen the revolutionary forces of South Korea by actively supporting the democratic movement of the South Korean people. The reunification of the country will not be achieved only with the successful socialist construction in the northern half of the republic. When the democratic movement of the South Korean people develops, the democratic forces of South Korea and the socialist forces of the northern half will be united and the cause of national reunification achieved with success.

The third task is to strengthen unity with the international revolutionary forces. The enemies with whom we are standing face to face are the South Korean reactionaries as well as the reactionaries of the United States and Japan. The U.S. and Japanese reactionaries are the leading chiefs of reaction in the world. In order to fight and win the chiefs of the world reaction, our people should cement unity with all the revolutionary forces of the world. We should unite with the peoples of the socialist countries, unite with the peoples of the third-world countries, unite with the peoples of the countries fighting for national independence, unite with the working class of the capitalist countries fighting against oppression and exploitation by capital and unite with all the peace-loving people of the world.

As mentioned above, only by successfully carrying on the socialist construction in the northern half of the republic to solidly build up the base of revolution, supporting the democratic movement of the South Korean people to strengthen the revolutionary forces of South Korea and cementing the unity with the international revolutionary forces, can we win in the fight against the chiefs of the world reaction, reunify the fatherland and achieve the nation-wide victory of the revolution.

I think that you may clearly acquaint yourselves with the situation obtaining in our country when you are told of how the three tasks for national reunification put forward by our party are now being carried out in the homeland.

I will tell you first about the situation of socialist construction in the northern half of the republic.

To build socialism in the northern half of the republic is a line maintained all along by our party since our country was liberated from the colonial rule of Japanese imperialism.



For building socialism and communism, it is imperative to fulfill three revolutions, namely, the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions.

As we have already said on various occasions, socialism and communism are by no means built only by constructing many factories and making the chimneys of factories give off volumes of smoke. The historic experiences show that in order to successfully build socialism and communism, the two fortresses for the building of communism, the material and ideological fortresses, must be captured like without fail, for capturing both the material and ideological fortresses, the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions must be thoroughly carried out.

Now our party puts forth the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, as the most important tasks in socialist construction and is energetically striving to fulfill them.

Our party is powerfully carrying on the ideological revolution above all.

The main point in the ideological revolution is to arm all the party members, working people and youth with the revolutionary idea, the Juche idea, of our party.

The Korean revolution must be fulfilled by the Korean people themselves under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea. To this end, all the party members and working people should be firmly armed with the revolutionary idea, the Juche idea, of our party. If a Korean is not armed with the idea of our party, but espouses the idea of a party of another country, he cannot be called a man who lives for the Korean revolution, and he cannot make the Korean revolution well. The party members and working people can successfully fulfill the Korean revolution only when all of them are solidly armed with the revolutionary idea, the Juche idea, of our party and have the unwavering stand and viewpoint of knowing no other idea than the idea of our party.

In order to arm the party members and working people with the revolutionary idea, the Juche idea, of our party, a powerful struggle must be waged against the capitalist, feudal Confucian, revisionist and flunkeyist ideas and all other antiquated ideas.

The struggle against the antiquated ideas is not a struggle against the persons themselves who have them, but an ideological struggle for rooting out the old ideas remaining in the minds of people. The ideological struggle must under no circumstances be carried out by forcible means.

The basic way for liquidating the old ideas is to strengthen study and organizational life. We are striving to uproot the old ideas remaining in the minds of the party members and working people and arm them with the revolutionary idea, the Juche idea, of our party by the method of educating and the method of strengthening organizational life. Now in the homeland, a strict discipline of all people studying has been established and the members of the League of Socialist Working Youth take an active part in the organizational life of the LSWY, the trade union members in the organizational life of the trade union, the members of the Union of Agricultural Working people in the organizational life of the UAWP, the Women's Union members in the organizational life of the Women's Union and the party members in the party organizational life.

When all the party members and working people are firmly armed with the Juche idea and guided to breathe with the Juche idea at any time and in any place and act in accordance with the demand of the Juche idea, a greater victory will be won in the socialist construction. When the whole bodies of the people are filled with the Juche idea, all the party members, working people, soldiers and youth and students will be firmly united with one idea and one will; and when the entire people are united with one mind and one will, the socialist construction will be dynamically pushed ahead and the difficulties cropping up in the revolutionary struggle be successfully overcome.

What is important next in the ideological revolution is to educate all the people in the love of work.

Labour in socialist society is the most sacred and honourable thing. Those who hate to work and like to eat the bread of idleness are not welcomed anywhere in our society.

There is mental and physical labour in labour; everybody should do work, either mental or physical. All the people should work in communist society, too.

Our party advanced the line of revolutionizing and working-classing all the members of society by strengthening the ideological revolution. To revolutionize and

working-classing all the members of society is the basic aim of the ideological revolution.

Now the ideological revolution is going well in the homeland. With the successful progress of the ideological revolution, the technical revolution is also going well and all the revolutionary tasks put forward by the party are being successfully fulfilled. Recently in particular, the party centre directly sent groups for three revolutions down to factories, enterprises and co-operative farms to help the workers of the lower units, with the result that the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions are going on successfully.

In order to successfully build socialism and communism, the technical revolution should be energetically pushed ahead along with the ideological revolution. Only when the political and ideological preparations of the people are backed by material forces through the technical revolution can our revolutionary forces grow strong.

The technical revolution is an important revolutionary task to consolidate the economic foundation of the country and free the working people from toilsome work. The technical revolution should be regarded not one-sidedly as a task to consolidate the material foundation, but always as a political task.

Some people think that the technical revolution has its purpose simply in developing technique and productive forces and producing greater material wealth to eat well, dress well and lead a material life of plenty. But, the purpose of the technical revolution does not confine to this alone. The more important purpose of the technical revolution is to free all the working people from arduous and difficult labour.

Even though goods are produced in great quantities on the one hand through the development of technology, if the working people do toilsome and harmful labour and their health is affected, on the other, it is of no use at all. For instance, though it is said that technology is developed in Japan, the people are greatly suffering from serious air pollution. We cannot say that such technological development conforms to the purpose of the technical revolution.

The technical revolution is primarily a struggle for freeing all the working people from backbreaking and difficult labour. We say simply technical revolution to avoid long words, but, to express correctly, we should call it the revolution for freeing the working people from arduous labour.

It is the most important revolutionary task facing the Communists to free the working people from arduous and difficult labour. Needless to say, it is very important to emancipate the working people from exploitation and oppression. But, this is not enough. Only by relieving even from arduous labour the working people freed from exploitation and oppression after the overthrow of the old exploiting system can the Communists say that they have fully discharged their duty. It is the most important revolutionary task to free the working people from arduous labour after liberating them from oppression by imperialism and exploiter classes.

Thus, the technical revolution is not a technical and business-like task for producing mass consumption goods and equipment in greater quantities, but a task of political character.

When consumer goods and equipment are not only produced in great quantities but also manufactured easily, the people who use them will feel at ease. When rice is produced easily, the mind of the people who eat it will also be light. If it is produced with difficulty, the mind of the people who eat it will not be comfortable and rice would not go down the throat well. Those who do not care with what difficulty the peasants produced rice, but think only of their eating well are not men of conscience and thinking, so is the idea of the exploiter classes such as landlords and capitalists.

We have not yet completely freed the working people from toilsome labour nor have we abolished the distinction between heavy and light labour, between agricultural and industrial labour, between physical and mental labour. We intend to do away with the distinction between heavy and light labour, distinction between agricultural and industrial labour, free women from the heavy burdens of household chores and, furthermore, abolish the distinction between physical and mental labour. By making the working people turn out quantities of goods while working with ease we plan to enable all the members of society to work according to their ability and receive distribution according to their needs. This is the very target of Communism.

Such tasks cannot, of course, be carried out in a short time. Therefore, it is prescribed in the report to the Fifth

Congress of our party that the distinctions between heavy and light labour and between agricultural and industrial work will be markedly narrowed during the 6-year plan period.

The tasks of the technical revolution are being successfully fulfilled in our country today.

The most toilsome work in our country is the labour in the domain of extractive industries such as felling trees, excavating coal and ores and doing geological prospecting. So we direct great efforts, in the first place, to the technical revolution in the extractive industries.

No less successful is the progress of the struggle for eliminating the difference between agricultural and industrial work.

Agricultural work is yet more difficult than industrial work. We intend to eliminate the distinction between agricultural and industrial work in a brief period. There is, of course, much work yet to be done in the rural technical revolution. But, no small success has already been made in this domain. Irrigation has been carried out already long ago and electrification has also been realized in our country. And the goal of chemicalization set in the thesis on the rural question is expected to be attained about next year.

Mechanization has not yet been fulfilled in the rural districts of our country. We may say that there is no limit when it comes to the complete mechanization of agriculture. But we are going to fulfill the main things in the mechanization of agriculture by next year by dedicating efforts to it.

The thesis on the rural question provides for the supply of 70,000 to 80,000 tractors to the countryside and that many tractors have already found their way to the rural districts. But, 6 to 8 tractors are needed for each 100 chongbo of arable land, if we are to complete the mechanization of agriculture. There are areas where many tractors have already been supplied, but a small number of them have gone to some areas. We should supply more tractors to be distributed evenly in all the areas in the future, then a bigger leap will be made in the agriculture of our country.

This year is a significant year in which we celebrated the 10th anniversary of the publication of the thesis on the rural question. In response to the call of the party for bringing again a great upsurge in agricultural production, with the 10th anniversary of the publication of the thesis on the rural question as a momentum, the peasants have done work with high enthusiasm, and the whole country has powerfully assisted the countryside, with the result that a great success has been registered in agricultural production this year.

A recent survey of the situation of farming this year revealed that a very marvellous success is foreseen. It is expected this year that 10 counties will produce 150,000 tons of grain each, 24 counties 100,000 tons and 31 counties 80,000 tons; that is, as many as 65 counties will turn out more than 80,000 tons each. Many counties are expected to double their grain output this year compared with last year. Bounteous crops have visited our country this year as we sing in our song: bumper harvest in apples, in rice and in all other crops. The political committee of the Central Committee of the party some time ago took a measure to send to the countryside all the trucks now produced to gather in the plentiful crops in time. From old times they said one might be called rich only when his rice-chest was full and rice pot was filled to overflowing. Now the rice-chests will be filled to overflowing everywhere in our country, which means that our country has become rich and the people will be better off.

It is not because the counties grew larger, but the agricultural productive forces have made such radical development that grain output has more than doubled in many counties this year. In other words, all this is a success brought about by the rural technical revolution.

Thus, the struggle for industrializing agriculture and the struggle for eliminating the distinction between agricultural and industrial work are progressing very well in our country.

Going well likewise is the fulfillment of the tasks of the technical revolution for freeing the women from the heavy burden of household chores.

The women should be led into public life, if they are to be working-classed. They cannot be working-classed if they remain at home, not taking part in public life.

And the social emancipation of the women can be practically realized only when they assume work in society. The promulgation of the law on the equality of the sexes alone does not completely solve the problem of emancipating the women. For the practical realization of the social emancipation of the women, they should be led to participate in public life and assume work suitable for their ability; those fit for mental labour undertaking mental labour and those fit for physical labour assuming physical labour. There are many lines of work suitable for women in our society. The women can work as doctors and teachers, can work at light industrial factories, can work as saleswomen at stores and work in the domain of public service.

For widely drawing women into public life, the problem of freeing them from the heavy burden of household chores must be solved.

Now the women have to bear the double burden of labour when they participate in public life. In other words, the women have to do work just like men in society and do such household chores at home as cooking meals, taking care of the children, tending the clothes of the families.

It is very hard for the women physically weaker than men to assume the double burden of labour. Therefore, the fifth congress of our party set it forth as an important task to free the women from the heavy burden of household chores.

What is important in freeing the women from the burden of household chores is, first of all, to widely develop the work of rearing the children at state and public expense. The party and state have built nurseries and kindergartens everywhere, directing much effort to the work of rearing the children at state and public expense. Today, in our country, 3,500,000 children are growing at nurseries and kindergartens at state and public expense.

Engels said that it is an important Communist policy to rear at public expense all the children who left the side of their mothers. And we think that our country is the first to carry this Communist policy into practice.

We also throw great energy into the development of light industry. We supply dresses made at factories and produce and supply large quantities of processed food, washing machines, electric rice-cooking pots and other kitchen utensils so that women can do kitchen work and household chores with the cost of less time. Along with this, we take care that the service networks are expanded and better conveniences offered to the population.

Speech of the great leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG will be continued this Friday.

MUSIC IN AMERICA

The Ellington Band Moving Beyond the Era of the Duke

By John S. Wilson

NEW YORK (NYT).—Six months after Duke Ellington's death (May 24), his orchestra, which is now under the leadership of his son, Mercer, is beginning to move beyond the function it had for 50 years as a vehicle for Duke Ellington's current compositions. It is becoming a contemporary carrier of the Ellington tradition.

"We want to play the Ellington music as authentically as possible," Mercer Ellington, who is 55 years old, said at a recent performance by the band in North Brunswick, N.J. "Right now I don't know if we're in the process of perpetuating an old band or of establishing a new band. In a sense, it is a new band. Ten of the 17 musicians in the band have come into it since Pop passed. But the only real change that will come in the music will be from a lack of ability to conform. Some brash young man might come along and impose his own style on the Ellington style. Such a brash young man might be Ricky Ford."

Ricky Ford is a 20-year-old tenor saxophonist who sounds like no tenor saxophonist Duke Ellington ever had. There are touches of Lester Young in his playing, other moments when he reminds one of Sonny Rollins. But essentially he is finding his own expressive way.

Age Change

Ford is representative of the age change that has taken place in the band since Duke Ellington's death. Within the last six months the group has lost through death Ellington, 75; Harry Carney, 64; and Paul Gonsales, 53, and through retirement, Russell Procope, 65. New members include, in addition to Ford, an 18-year-old bassist, Gerry Wiggins Jr., son of a well-known jazz pianist, Gerald Wiggins, and James (Buddy) Bolden, a trumpeter who joins two

other graduates of Texas Southern University who were with the band before Ellington's death—Barry Lee Hall, trumpeter, and Anita Moore, singer—all of whom are under 24. The other new band members are in their 30s.

The only member from the style-setting Duke Ellington band of the 1930s and '40s is Cootie Williams, who inherited the crucial growl trumpet chair from Bubba Miller in 1929. Williams, now 66, is helping Mercer Ellington in guiding new band members toward the traditional Ellington interpretations. Freddie Waits, the current drummer, new to the band but an established jazz musician for the last 10 years, is being tutored by Williams.

"Cootie sits right in front of him," Mercer Ellington explained, "and keeps an ear on what he's doing. You might think the drum part on 'Take the A Train' and 'Satin Doll' would be easy because everybody plays them. But Freddie found the proper drum style for the Ellington versions was very difficult."

The initial change that Ellington has made in the band's repertoire has been to bring back some of his father's older compositions. The Duke's only concession to the past in his concerts was a medley of his best-known tunes.

In the Files

Mercer Ellington is digging into the files and the band is now playing "Koku," "Congo Brava," "Chelsea Bridge," "Warm Valley," "Happy Go Lucky Local" and complete versions of "Black and Tan Fantasy" and "Mood Indigo."

The band is not yet playing these pieces with the flair and verve of the 1940-42 band, which created most of them. The material is still so new to the musicians that, at their North Brunswick performance, Mercer Ellington had to hold the music in front of Art Baron, trombonist, and Joe Temperley, bass clarinetist, when they joined Cootie Williams in the traditional trio on "Mood Indigo."

Baron is emerging as a contemporary version of what Duke Ellington used to call his "pep team," an extroverted and vastly talented trombonist. Temperley, an English musician who has played with Woody Herman and other bands during a long residence in this country, is carrying on Harry Carney's basic role on baritone saxophone with Car-



This 1972 photo shows Duke Ellington and his son Mercer during break in a performance.

The New York Times

ney's power but with a slightly different accent.

The band is not limited to the established Duke Ellington repertoire. Mercer Ellington is a composer who led a band of his own 25 years ago, and he is drawing on material he wrote for that group. He recently discovered an 18-minute ballet by his father, commissioned for the Harlem Dance Theater but never per-

formed. And he has sketches that his father wrote in the hospital just before his death, which he plans to complete.

One change in the Ellington band since Mercer Ellington took over is the addition of a guitarist. The band's only previous guitarist, Fred Guy, retired in 1947. The new guitarist is Edward Kennedy Ellington 2d, Mercer Ellington's 29-year-old son.

"The only reason we have a guitarist," Mercer Ellington said frankly, "is because he's my son. If he played another instrument, he'd still be in the band. I'd like Edward to develop in the band and to learn primarily Ellington music."

"We may not be geniuses like Pop," he added, "but at least we can carry on the music authentically."

'Blazing Saddles' Tackles Western Clichés

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Dec. 10 (UPI).—"Blazing Saddles," fresh from its enormous success in the United States, has arrived at the Elysees-Lincoln (in English). Will the foreign audiences find it as funny as Americans do?

To say that this Mel Brooks parody seeks to give the oldtime Western the hot seat would be an understatement. It seems more like an attempt to finish it off forever. But the Western is long-lived. It antedates the movies which took over such corn-ball stage favorites as "Salome Jane," "The Cowboy and the Lady," "The Girl of the Golden West." Today on television, the Western is relished as it has been relished since Civil War times. However, Brooks with his free-wheeling onslaught has cleared the motion picture screen for the time being of endlessly repeated clichés.

Brooks is known here for "The Producers," a hilarious spoof of Broadway chicanery in which Zero Mostel played a scheming manager who overalls shares in a show he is assured will flop. When it becomes a hit, he goes to jail. Brooks is a film-maker of vigor and bright comic notions, but his new comedy, as his former, is of rough and ready crudity. So is its wacky scenario.

A black bandit escapes the hangman's noose by agreeing to the governor's proposition to become sheriff of Ridge Rock. The governor hopes to bring about such anarchy in the remote town that the inhabitants will flee so he can sell the land to the railroad interests. Hired gunmen are sent in to create more trouble. But the new sheriff, in the fami-

lar movie tradition, overcomes all. He wins the natives to his side and, befriending a booby sharpshooter, imposes law and order. He and his sidekick slay all the bad men in a mighty battle and, having resisted the wiles of a vamp, his mission is completed. He rides off in a black limousine.

Possibly a few of the immodesties of the slangy dialogue will be lost on foreign audiences. But this broad and frantic burlesque speaks

U.S. Gallery Halts Press Show At China Demand

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10 (UPI).—The National Gallery of Art today called off a press preview of Chinese art treasures because the Chinese government wanted to limit press coverage.

Museum spokesman Katherine Warwick said that the gallery decided to cancel the preview "because the Chinese office of the People's Republic of China would not agree to such a preview unless assurances could be given... that certain foreign press representatives would not be admitted." She said the gallery "was unable to give these assurances because to do so would have been contrary to its policy for such occasions."

Miss Warwick said that the countries whose reporters would have been banned under the Chinese request were Taiwan, South Korea, South Africa and Israel.

the international language of slapstick. Clever Little as the noble sheriff is an engaging clown; Mel Brooks is the crooked governor. As there are only caricatures of types, little acting is required. The characterizations are of a Mack Sennett simplicity. "Blazing Saddles" is not satisfied in evoking laughter, it stalks it.

The aging actress who has lost her public is a serviceable, if not very novel, theme. "Annie Hall," "The Godfather" and the decline of two ex-comedienne living together in hysterical despair in a dismal flat overlooking a cemetery. We have them voicing their hopeless hopes, taking to the bottle, making scenes. Helene Strehler and Sonia Saviange are convincing as the malcontent has-beens, but their director, Paul Verhoeven, a novice, has been unable to supply his screenplay with sufficient variety. Compensating dramatic strength is required for the staging of such a depressing story. This the director has not provided and his film is of an oppressive monotony.

At the start of "The Screaming Target" (at the Napoleon in English) we are back in prison—this time with Oliver Reed, a brutal London roughneck who is serving 15 years. He makes his escape to avenge himself on his faithless girlfriend, who proves more disloyal than he suspected. She is the screaming target and his pursuit of her is the motive of all the action, which, of course, includes auto chases and shoot-outs with the police. This gangster melodrama is not only old-hat, but exceedingly badly organized. One wonders who was responsible for the selection of such a poor script.

LONDON

When Not All the Music's Serious

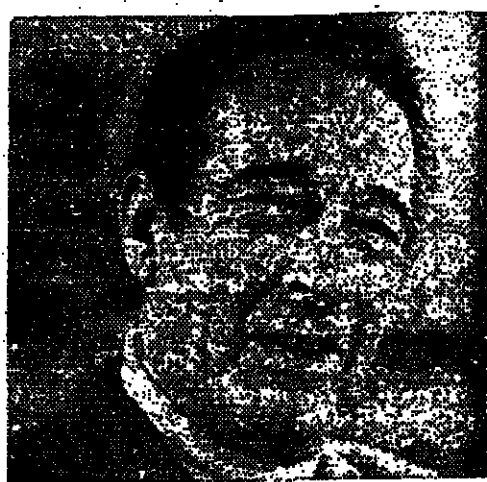
By Alan Blyth

LONDON, Dec. 10 (UPI).—Twelve pianists and eight pianos took over Festival Hall last night to put their combined weight behind the cause of Gregor Benko's enterprising International Piano Library, set up to preserve instruments, records, tapes and all kinds of memorabilia (some of them at present on display in the Festival Hall foyer) connected with and to the piano.

The program cleverly balanced serious items, virtuoso pieces and comic turns—chiefly by Victor Borge, who got his arms and legs entangled with his partner Martin Goldstein in his riotous version of Liszt's Second Hungarian Rhapsody.

However, the pièce de résistance among the fun numbers was the appearance of Gina Bachauer, usually a rather grand figure, and the diminutive Alicia de Larrocha as two pitted schoolgirls to play "Das Dreieck" (The Triangle) by W.F.E. Bach (J.S. Bach's grandson), here imperiously by the gigantic Garrik Ohlsson. The piece is for six hands on one piano, and Mr. Ohlsson, sitting in the middle between his two "charges," managed incredibly to stretch his arms around them to play his part.

The evening began with all eight pianos in action for an ar-



Victor Borge with Martin Goldstein played "riotous version" of a Liszt rhapsody in London Monday.

range of Beethoven's "Ruins of Athens" overture, which was then immediately mocked in an accident-prone variant, led by the Rasputin-looking Radu Lupu, complete with Turkish hat. Lupu later showed off his iron wit—and his brilliance—in a humorous piece by the contemporary Russian composer Shchedrin. The suggestion of an infuriated peasant in the tottering notes was marvelously conveyed. Stephen Bishop was equally persuasive in some of Bartok's Bulgarian dances.

Then these two young pianists joined forces in Schubert's "Andantino Varié," and perfectly rehearsed but a suitable moment of repose in the hectic first half. Other composite efforts came from the Hungarians Tamas Varsanyi and Balint Vaszonyi, exuberant in a Ravel arrangement of Debussy, and the Johns, Ogdon and Lill, in a spoof updating of Mozart, entitled "Battaglia alla Turca." The tigers of the piano also works.

HAMBURG: Friedrich Puts New Life in 'Marriage of Figaro'

By Paul Moor

HAMBURG (UPI).—Götz Friedrich's new production of Mozart's comic masterpiece, "The Marriage of Figaro," exemplifies qualities of realistic music-theater that have put the stage director such demand.

The opera comes theatrically to vivid life. Such a work as this which consists largely, at times maddeningly, of almost endless repetitions of the sequence entrance-recitative-aria-exit, requires a master touch and an endless font of ideas.

The curtain calls typify Friedrich's supply of ideas which are quite logically and organically from the material. At the end, a wedding joyously takes place; curtain. The curtain then rises to disclose the bridal pair in a passionate clench. They break decorously a liveried lackey brings onto the stage food and wine appropriate to the occasion, followed by all the hungry guests. With masterly Basile, kicking off a protocol list, the guests, singly or in groups, hardly interrupting their sipping and nibbling, come briefly to the apron to acknowledge the (rapturous) applause, then return eagerly to the festivities. These curtain calls don't follow the opera, they extend it and in a captivating way.

Friedrich's attention to musical-theatrical details at times give rise to an apt application of what Hollywood movie composers call Mickey-Mousing. For instance, at the end of Bartolo's first recitative he synchronizes the final dominant and tonic chords with two appropriate pinches of snuff, one into each nostril. The subsequent delay sneeze also comes at exactly the right musical moment.

Not that Friedrich alone has stolen this show. Gary Bertin achieved a limpid clarity from the orchestra, which one hears rarely; Judith Beckmann as the comical and Justino Diaz as Figaro stage the show at two points. As Susanna, Justina Remate Thloff looks cute a button and sings and acts with true temperament. Hanna Schwarz a mezzo with a rich but flexible voice, brought to life a fetching, snatched, gawky Cherubino of exceptional acrobatic. Bernd Weik, as the count, seemed much more Viennese than Spanish, but he displayed admirable, well used voice. Peter Hage (Basilio), Kurt Moll (Garcia), and Carol Wyatt (Marcellina) also deserve special mention in praise. Toni Businger got boored for his sets and costumes—unfairly in my opinion.

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PARIS, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1974

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**Gold Standard
Return Urged
by Editor of
London Times**

By George Short

LONDON, Dec. 10 (Reuters).—The editor of the London Times, a new book published here, is for a return of the gold standard as a way of curbing inflation and consequently stabilizing the Western society.

The controversial proposal, which has been criticized by several economists, is made by William Rees-Mogg in "The Reclaiming of the Crisis of World Inflation."

He argues that social discipline is a firm spiritual foundation for stable money values as well as stable money.

Mr. Rees-Mogg is associated with respect laws in general, for moral religious laws as well as a sacred ones.

Symptoms of loosening the present instability of money is the latest symptom of loosening of behavior restraints in recent years, according to his argument.

He book adds fuel to the already intensive debate going on about ways to curb Britain's rising inflation, estimated at 17 per cent at present, and which some forecasters say will run at 20 to 25 per cent at the end of next year.

Going back to the gold standard would mean that the major currencies would become convertible into gold at a fixed price which would not be expected to change.

The Times's editor says that recent history has shown that other forces except war, and breeds class hatred, hits the hardest and is "the greatest of societies."

Reduces Expectations
told, because it cannot be officially increased, is a powerful corrective to inflationary expectations, says Mr. Rees-Mogg.

He feels it removes the temptation on governments to print more money and so cause inflation.

But in a review of the book in Times, prominent economist and journalist Andrew Shonfield maintained that current inflation is caused by oil prices as well as traditional causes and that "in prices fluctuated a great deal as we were governed by the gold standard."

and Samuel Brittan, in the Sunday Times said gold backed its day because people believed it and felt there was no other way.

Credibility Missing
A myth can work only when people do not know that it is a myth," said Mr. Brittan, adding that gold standard which has been abandoned at will in the recent past will not carry the required credibility.

The main conventional argument by economists against returning to gold is that governments would be helpless to control employment by inflating their currencies.

Countries in economic trouble would have to lose gold to others, taking down their money supply and therefore slashing internal demand, causing deflation.

One economist, commenting on the book, said that a speculative rise in gold could cause deflation and massive unemployment.

Western Bank Arranges Loan for Abu Dhabi Telephone Co.

LONDON, Dec. 10 (NYT).—United International Bank Ltd. has arranged for a loan of 20 million dirhams to Abu Dhabi Telephone Co. in an unusual example of an Arab financing arranged by a Western bank.

United International is a consortium bank based in London. Its owners include Crocker National Bank of San Francisco, Bank of Nova Scotia, Williams & Glynns Bank in London and Credit du Nord of Paris, among others.

The seven-year loan is denominated in dirhams, the currency of the United Arab Emirates, at an undisclosed interest rate that is understood to be unusually low.

Chase Cuts Loan Rate to 10.25%
NEW YORK, Dec. 10 (AP).—New York's Chase Manhattan Bank, America's third-largest commercial bank, lowered its prime lending rate to 10 1/4 per cent from 10 1/2 per cent today.

Money-market analysts said the move reflected the sharp lower rates charged for short-term loans brought on by the recession and last Friday's cut in the discount rate by the Federal Reserve.

First National City Bank and several other banks currently maintain a 10-per-cent prime

Rees-Mogg: Sees gold as a stable money value that can bring about social order.

If the gold standard still existed, the suggestion by Mr. Rees-Mogg that gold acts as a disciplinary force on nations, the Evening Standard business editor, David Malbert, said:

"The depressing conclusion from this book is that no democratic government can enforce unpopular measures that will defeat inflation."

"Therefore, we continue on the path towards collapse or we have a far more authoritarian regime than we have so far contemplated."

Investors Warned to Watch Out for Fraud
U.S. Agencies Set Rules on Gold Buying

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10 (NYT).—The Treasury opened the way yesterday for gold refiners and processors to acquire additional gold in order to prepare for a "summer melt" of the precious metal before private ownership of gold becomes legal on Dec. 31.

This was one of numerous announcements by various government agencies to prepare the way for gold ownership. There were words of caution to prospective gold buyers, but no effort to dissuade consumers from buying.

These were some of the highlights of the announcements:

Commercial banks will be allowed to deal in gold but the bank regulatory agencies issued lengthy guidelines for bank behavior. In the case of savings banks, dealing will be allowed if authorized by state law or charter.

The Federal Home Loan Bank board ruled that federally chartered savings and loan associations "will not be allowed to purchase, hold, sell or otherwise deal with gold."

The General Services Administration released details of the auction of two million ounces of gold that will take place Jan. 6.

The Treasury made a technical reshuffle of its gold accounts, issuing \$181 million in additional gold certificates to the Federal Reserve banks and increasing the Treasury's deposit account at the Federal Reserve by a corresponding amount.

The Treasury announcement regarding the gold refiners and processors said they "have indicated that during the balance of this month they will have spare refining and processing capacity which could be used if the amounts of gold which they are permitted to hold were increased—to prepare small-size bars and wafers of gold bullion of a type which U.S. citizens may be interested in purchasing when existing restrictions are ended on Dec. 31."

The Treasury said that a lack of supply of these forms of bullion would mean that they "will probably be imported from foreign refiners and processors in the early days after removal of the restrictions." Thus, the Treasury said, it will give "prompt consideration" to requests to hold "reasonable additional amounts of gold for refining and processing."

After Dec. 31 the requirement for a Treasury license to hold gold will cease and refiners and processors can hold as much as they want.

The words of caution to potential purchasers of gold were issued in a joint statement by the Securities and Exchange Commission, Department of Justice, Federal Trade Commission, U.S. Postal Inspection Service and the President's special assistant for consumer affairs.

The statement said: "The purchase of and investment in gold is a potentially fertile area for unscrupulous promoters and fraudulent schemes." The Justice Department, it said, "has underway a major effort to detect and prosecute the growing number of frauds involving gold and other precious metals."

It is recommended, the statement added, "that purchasers and investors obtain as much information as possible about the companies and individuals with whom they are dealing. In other words, investigate before you invest."

The statement warned that "the price of gold is often dictated by speculative interests rather than industrial supply and demand, and is subject to significant and rapid fluctuations."

Food Prices Seen Rising
WASHINGTON, Dec. 10 (AP).—U.S. food prices probably will rise as fast during the first six months of next year as they did this year, an Agriculture Department official predicted today.

The gloomy outlook could be even worse if poor weather curtails the harvest for the second consecutive year, department economist Dawson Abell told the National Agricultural Outlook conference.

This year's food prices are running about 15 per cent above last year, when a record year-to-year jump occurred. Mr. Abell projected further rises at an annual rate of 15 per cent until next summer.

He told a reporter before his speech that an extraordinarily good harvest of U.S. crops next summer and fall could pull the final 1975 overall rise down sharply to an average closer to 10 per cent. But that would require drastic price reductions in the last three months of the year.

More Acres Farmed
Earlier Kyle Randall, chairman of the department's outlook and situation board, said that farmers expect to cultivate 12 million to 15 million more acres next year, almost two-thirds of it in corn and other feed grains that are vital for production of meat, poultry and dairy products.

Mr. Abell said that American per capita food consumption reached a record high this year, despite the higher prices that boosted the portion of income spent on food to an estimated 15.3 per cent of take-home pay on a national average, the highest since 1968.

Unlike the 1973 performance, however, when all of the increase was due to higher food prices, part of this year's spending put more food on consumers' tables, as eating habits shifted from expensive meat to more direct crop-related foods, Mr. Abell said.

"I don't think that's going to happen again. Consumption is going to slip a little next year," the economist said before his speech.

ADVERTISING
KEITH MONK is joining General Biscuit Company as Director of International Market Development.

He is joining the G.B. Co. from Nestlé, Vevey, where he was head of the Advertising and Sales Promotion Service.

German Living Cost
WIESBADEN, West Germany, Dec. 10 (AP-DJ).—The West German cost-of-living index at mid-November was at 129.7 (1970 equals 100), up 0.7 per cent from a month earlier, but only 6.5 per cent above the year-earlier level, the government said today.

Dutch Jobless Rate
AMSTERDAM, Dec. 10 (Reuters).—Dutch unemployment rose to a seasonally-adjusted 4 per cent in November compared with 3.9 per cent in October and 3 per cent in November last year, provisional government figures show.

U.K. Car Firms' Sales Plunge but Imports Increase
LONDON, Dec. 10 (AP-DJ).—British carmakers had one of their worst months ever in November, with overall new car registrations falling sharply while the Japanese-made Datsun and other imported cars took a record share of the market.

Total registrations fell last month to 92,148, down nearly 30 per cent from 115,698 a year earlier.

Imported cars accounted for a record 35.6 per cent of the market, with Datsun registrations rising to 8,885 cars, or to 9.64 per cent of the market. Year-earlier Datsun registrations were 4,425 cars, or 3.85 per cent of the market.

Datsun's November market penetration was the highest ever by a foreign car, with the performance of the Nissan Motor Co. vehicles exceeding both those of Chrysler (U.K.) Ltd., with 7,002 registrations last month, and Vauxhall Motors Ltd., with 4,498 registrations.

So far this year, Datsun registrations total 56,341, or 4.66 per cent of the market. The Japanese car has now replaced Renault as the most popular import. Registrations of the French-made car totaled 4,417 last month.

Pound Hits Low on Arab Report
From Wire Dispatches
LONDON, Dec. 10.—Sterling declined to a record low against other currencies today although the Bank of England spent an estimated \$250 million to support the rate.

The main influence was a report that Arabian American Oil Co. (Aramco) has been told by Saudi Arabia to use dollars for all future oil settlements and tax purposes, dropping sterling completely as a settlement currency.

At present, sterling is used for slightly less than 25 per cent of the Aramco payments.

Late today Exxon Corp., one of the owners of Aramco, confirmed the report.

Sterling's depreciation from December 1971 levels, as measured by the Bank of England against nine other currencies, widened to a record 21 per cent today from 20.6 per cent yesterday.

The previous record was 20.8 per cent, set on Nov. 26.

Sterling fell more than 1 U.S. cent to \$2.3948 from \$2.3356, although the dollar was generally mixed against other European currencies.

At one point the pound fell to \$2.3190, but at that level the Bank of England began to support the currency, spending an estimated \$250 million.

The dollar, meanwhile, rose to 2.473 deutsche marks from 2.465 marks, but it eased against the Swiss franc to 2.6345 from 2.6425. It fell to a year's low against the French franc, dropping to 4.524 francs from 4.5535.

In addition to the report concerning Aramco, banking sources said the negative yield for U.S. Treasury bills came to about 3 per cent in the period, indicating that there has not been much difference between the two types of investment. However, the pattern should change drastically next year because the U.S. inflation rate is expected to range between 8 and 12 per cent.

Until November, the oil-producing states had been investing considerable sums in sterling each month. Though the exact amount cannot be determined, Treasury and Bank of England data suggest the amount ranged from a low of \$175 million in January and a high of \$390 million in July.

However, the amount of oil money invested in sterling in November appears to have dropped very sharply to between zero and \$50 million, apart from a previously arranged \$170-million loan from Iran.

One of the reasons cited by bankers for oil-producers avoiding sterling was the prospect of a very high rate of inflation in Britain next year.

The National Institute for Economic and Social Research, an independent and respected organization, has predicted retail prices will increase 20 to 25 per cent next year. A recent report by Rothschild International Bank forecasts a higher rate of 25 to 30 per cent.

In any case, it looks as if investment in U.K. Treasury bills, favored by the oil-producing states, will produce some very large negative yields.

For example, if an investor started buying U.K. Treasury bills in October 1973, rolled them over each quarter in January, April and July, the rate of consumer price increases would be higher than the nominal return of the bills by 3.9 per cent.

The same procedure shows the negative yield for U.S. Treasury bills came to about 3 per cent in the period, indicating that there has not been much difference between the two types of investment. However, the pattern should change drastically next year because the U.S. inflation rate is expected to range between 8 and 12 per cent.

Booyed by renewed hopes that the Ford administration will mount a fresh assault on the deepening recession, New York Stock Exchange prices rallied today to post their best gain in weeks.

The Dow Jones industrial average climbed 13.53 points to finish at 594.87, it surged almost 20 points in mid-afternoon and was up 17.45 at 3 o'clock.

Gainers overwhelmed losers by about 865 to 420. Volume quickened to 15.99 million shares from 14.66 million yesterday.

The market got off to a fast start at the opening, and gained momentum throughout the day, fueled to a large extent by the White House announcement that President Ford will meet with top auto industry executives and UAW president Leonard Woodcock later this week.

A report in late afternoon that November retail sales fell 1.3 per cent from October helped trim the earlier sharp advances, brokers said.

Charles Lewis, managing partner of Winkler, Canner, Fumboy & Co., called "significant" the White House announcement.

"It's evident the administration now believes that recession is public enemy No. 1 and that anti-recession programs are now imperative," he said.

Gulf Resources & Chemical gained 1 to 11 3/4. The company voted a 25-cent initial dividend and said it plans to pay that amount on a regular quarterly basis.

Active stocks included Kings Department Stores, which closed at 5, up 1/4. A 200,000-share block traded at 4 7/8.

Also active and higher were General Motors 1 1/8 to 30 1/2, Phillips Petroleum 2 1/8 to 37 1/2, Federal National Mortgage 3 1/4 to 18 3/4 and Texaco 3 7/8 to 21. Most auto, oil, chemical, drug and computer stocks showed gains.

The American Stock Exchange index closed up 0.84 to 54.90.

On the over the counter market the NASDAQ industrial average rose 0.97 to 55.72.

In Chicago corn and soybean futures advanced 4 to 14 cents a bushel on the Board of Trade.

Wheat, oats and soybean oil, all of which had held comfortable gains, turned uneven by profit-taking in the closing minutes.

Soybean-meal prices were steady to just a shade higher.

Prices in the soybean complex had been strong through most of the session. Soybeans were up 15 cents at one time with comparable gains in oil and meal.

The support came from commercial interests as well as local traders and commission-house brokers acting for the public.

The Federal Republic of Germany features outstanding convention centers and study-tour facilities. You can choose from an unbeatable range of settings—the ultra-modern and the cosmopolitan, or the historical and the quaint, or the industrial, or agricultural, or the seaside or the mountains.

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For more information where to select the place and atmosphere more suitable for your event, please get in touch with: German National Tourist Board, D-6 Frankfurt/Main, Beethovenstrasse 69. Offices abroad in: Amsterdam: Duits Reis-Informatiebureau Brussel: Office Allemand du Tourisme Copenhague: Tysk Turist-Central London: German National Tourist Office Madrid: Oficina Nacional Alemana de Turismo Paris: Office National Allemand du Tourisme Rome: Ente Nazionale Germanico per il Turismo Stockholm: Tyska Turistbyrån Vienna: Deutsche Zentrale für Tourismus Zurich: Offiziell-Deutsches Verkehrsbüro Ljubljana: Predstavništvo DZT, TIG Turistna Poslovna

MIXING PLEASURE WITH BUSINESS

Food Prices Seen Rising

U.K. Car Firms' Sales Plunge but Imports Increase

French Deficit In Payments

Western Bank Arranges Loan for Abu Dhabi Telephone Co.

Chase Cuts Loan Rate to 10.25%

Pound Hits Low on Arab Report

Senate Votes Anti-Trust Bill Making Violations a Felony

Dow Index Rises 14 Points Hope for Ford Action On Slump Boosts Mart

Investors Warned to Watch Out for Fraud

U.S. Agencies Set Rules on Gold Buying

German Living Cost

Dutch Jobless Rate

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(Continued on next page.)

ESMARK

New Issue

This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

13th November 1974

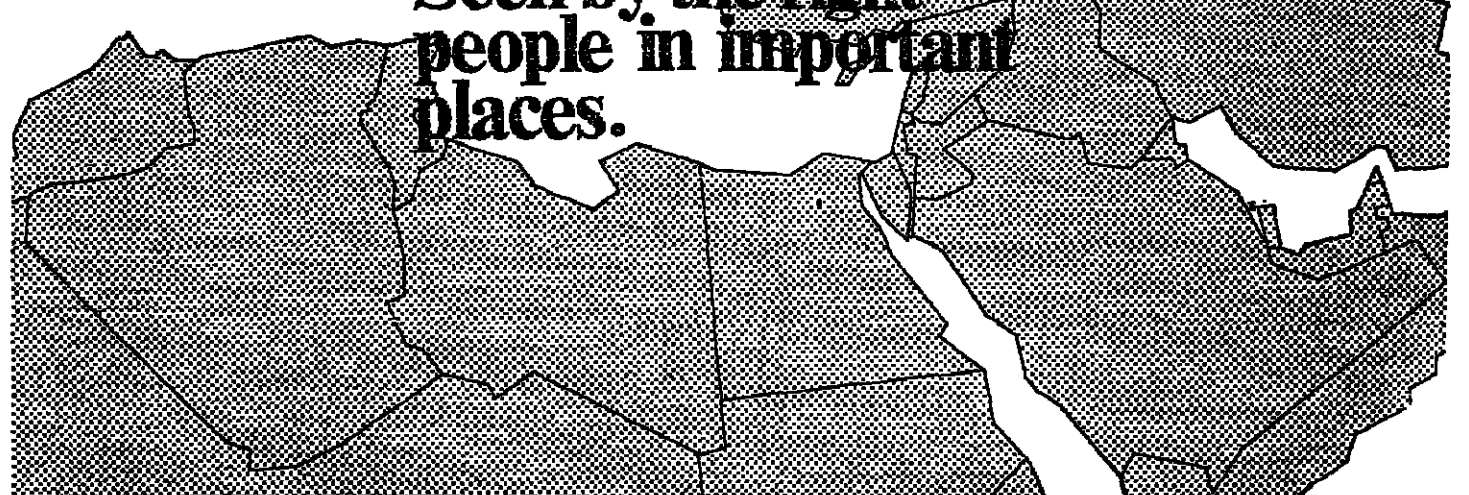


Kuwaiti Dinars 5,000,000
9 per cent Notes due 1979

Kuwait Foreign Trading Contracting & Investment Co. (S.A.K.)
Citicorp International Bank Limited
The Daiwa Securities Co., Ltd.
European Banking Company Limited
Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourgeoise
Orion Bank Limited

Alahli Bank of Kuwait, K.S.C.
Baring Brothers & Co., Limited
Nederlandse Credietbank N.V.

Bank of Bahrain and Kuwait B.S.C.
Kleinwort, Benson Limited
Rifbank S.A.L.

[illegible]

U.S. Commodity Prices

NEW YORK, DEC. 10.—COSTS
prices in primary markets as regis-
tered today in New York year-

Commodity and unit Year
Year

FOODS

Coffee, Santos, lb. 57 70 70
Coffee, Santos, lb. 57 70 70

TEXTILES

Perischole #4-8 38 24 24 25 25 25

METALS

Steel pipes (P.R.) ton. 180.00 180.00
Iron & Pig, Phila. ton. 263.75 27.25
Steel scrap No. 1, heavy Pitt. 81-82
Copper spec. lb. 24 1/4 1 1/4

Copper spec. lb. 72 3/4 74 60-64 1/2
Tin (Straita), lb. 3.55 1-4 3/4
Zinc & St. L. leads lb. 38-40 30 1/2-31 1/2
Silver N.Y. 4.15 3.18

COMMUNITY Indices

Moody's indices (base 100 Dec 31, 1931) 894.0 486.4

* Nominal.

NEW YORK FUTURES

Dec. 10, 1974

Open High Low Close Prev

SUGAR No. 11 (30 tons)

Mar. 45.90 45.70 45.90 44.90 A-47.90
May 44.90 44.60 44.90 44.00 A-46.90
July 44.90 44.30 44.90 43.90 A-46.90
Sep. 44.90 44.30 44.90 43.90 A-46.90
Nov. 44.90 44.30 44.90 43.90 A-46.90
Dec. 44.90 44.30 44.90 43.90 A-46.90

WHEAT (30 tons)

Dec. 114.0 110.0 110.0 110.0 B-17.0
Jan. 119.0 119.0 119.0 117.0 B-17.0
Mar. 119.0 119.0 119.0 117.0 B-17.0
May 119.0 119.0 119.0 117.0 B-17.0
Jul. 119.0 119.0 119.0 117.0 B-17.0
Sep. 119.0 119.0 119.0 117.0 B-17.0
Nov. 119.0 119.0 119.0 117.0 B-17.0
Dec. 119.0 119.0 119.0 117.0 B-17.0

COCOA

Dec. 73.00 74.70 73.00 74.65 72.08
Jan. 65.50 67.00 65.50 67.45 64.50
Mar. 65.50 67.00 65.50 67.45 64.50
May 65.50 67.00 65.50 67.45 64.50
Jul. 65.50 67.00 65.50 67.45 64.50
Sep. 65.50 67.00 65.50 67.45 64.50
Nov. 65.50 67.00 65.50 67.45 64.50
Dec. 65.50 67.00 65.50 67.45 64.50

COPPER (25,000 LBS)

Dec. 56.10 57.70 56.10 56.90 57.00
Jan. 56.10 57.70 56.10 56.90 57.00
Mar. 56.10 57.70 56.10 56.90 57.00
May 56.10 57.70 56.10 56.90 57.00
Jul. 56.10 57.70 56.10 56.90 57.00
Sep. 56.10 57.70 56.10 56.90 57.00
Nov. 56.10 57.70 56.10 56.90 57.00
Dec. 56.10 57.70 56.10 56.90 57.00

POTATOES (50,000 LBS)

Jan. 3.95 3.95 3.95 3.92 A-2.92
Mar. 3.95 3.95 3.95 3.92 A-2.92
May 3.95 3.95 3.95 3.92 A-2.92
Jul. 3.95 3.95 3.95 3.92 A-2.92
Sep. 3.95 3.95 3.95 3.92 A-2.92
Nov. 3.95 3.95 3.95 3.92 A-2.92
Dec. 3.95 3.95 3.95 3.92 A-2.92

Dec. 40.70 41.00 40.50 41.20 41
Jan. 41.00 41.20 40.80 41.30 41
Feb. 41.20 41.50 41.00 41.50 41
Mar. 41.50 42.00 41.20 42.00 41
Apr. 41.80 42.50 41.50 42.50 41
May 42.00 43.00 42.00 43.00 41
Jun. 42.20 43.50 42.50 43.50 41
Jul. 42.50 44.00 43.00 44.00 41
Aug. 42.80 44.50 43.50 44.50 41
Sep. 43.00 45.00 44.00 45.00 41
Oct. 43.20 45.50 44.50 45.50 41
Nov. 43.50 46.00 45.00 46.00 41
Dec. 43.80 46.50 45.50 46.50 41
Jan. 44.00 47.00 46.00 47.00 41
Feb. 44.20 47.50 46.50 47.50 41
Mar. 44.50 48.00 47.00 48.00 41
Apr. 44.80 48.50 47.50 48.50 41
May 45.00 49.00 48.00 49.00 41
Jun. 45.20 49.50 48.50 49.50 41
Jul. 45.50 50.00 49.00 50.00 41
Aug. 45.80 50.50 49.50 50.50 41
Sep. 46.00 51.00 50.00 51.00 41
Oct. 46.20 51.50 50.50 51.50 41
Nov. 46.50 52.00 51.00 52.00 41
Dec. 46.80 52.50 51.50 52.50 41
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Feb. 47.20 53.50 52.50 53.50 41
Mar. 47.50 54.00 53.00 54.00 41
Apr. 47.80 54.50 53.50 54.50 41
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Jul. 48.50 56.00 55.00 56.00 41
Aug. 48.80 56.50 55.50 56.50 41
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Nov. 49.50 58.00 57.00 58.00 41
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Mar. 50.50 60.00 59.00 60.00 41
Apr. 50.80 60.50 59.50 60.50 41
May 51.00 61.00 60.00 61.00 41
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Jul. 51.50 62.00 61.00 62.00 41
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Apr. 53.80 66.50 65.00 66.50 41
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Jun. 54.20 67.50 66.00 67.50 41
Jul. 54.50 68.00 66.50 68.00 41
Aug. 54.80 68.50 67.00 68.50 41
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Oct. 55.20 69.50 68.00 69.50 41
Nov. 55.50 70.00 68.50 70.00 41
Dec. 55.80 70.50 69.00 70.50 41
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Oct. 115.20 189.50 188.00 189.50 41
Nov.

[illegible]

Jan	7.30	7.20	7.30	7.30	7.25	Chris	INTB7	pt H	Stakut
Feb	7.20	7.20	7.20	7.20	7.25	Chris	INTB7	pt H	Stakut
Mar	7.20	7.20	7.20	7.20	7.25	Chris	INTB7	pt H	Stakut
May	7.20	7.20	7.20	7.20	7.25	Chris	INTB7	pt H	Stakut
Jun	7.20	7.20	7.20	7.20	7.25	Chris	INTB7	pt H	Stakut
Jul	7.20	7.20	7.20	7.20	7.25	Chris	INTB7	pt H	Stakut
Aug	7.20	7.20	7.20	7.20	7.25	Chris	INTB7	pt H	Stakut
Sep	7.20	7.20	7.20	7.20	7.25	Chris	INTB7	pt H	Stakut
Nov	7.20	7.20	7.20	7.20	7.25	Chris	INTB7	pt H	Stakut
Dec	7.20	7.20	7.20	7.20	7.25	Chris	INTB7	pt H	Stakut
Jan	7.12	7.12	7.12	7.12	7.08	Chris	INTB7	pt H	Stakut
SOYBEAN OIL (40,000 lbs)									
Dec	35.50	35.75	34.95	35.25	35.50	Chris	INTB7	pt H	Stakut
Jan	35.75	35.75	34.95	35.25	35.50	Chris	INTB7	pt H	Stakut
Mar	35.75	35.75	34.95	35.25	35.50	Chris	INTB7	pt H	Stakut
May	35.75	35.75	34.95	35.25	35.50	Chris	INTB7	pt H	Stakut
Jun	35.75	35.75	34.95	35.25	35.50	Chris	INTB7	pt H	Stakut
Jul	35.75	35.75	34.95	35.25	35.50	Chris	INTB7	pt H	Stakut
Aug	35.75	35.75	34.95	35.25	35.50	Chris	INTB7	pt H	Stakut
Sep	35.75	35.75	34.95	35.25	35.50	Chris	INTB7	pt H	Stakut
SOYBEAN MEAL (100 lbs)									
Dec	154.00	156.00	153.00	155.00	152.00	Chris	INTB7	pt H	Stakut
Jan	154.00	156.00	153.00	155.00	152.00	Chris	INTB7	pt H	Stakut
Mar	154.00	156.00	153.00	155.00	152.00	Chris	INTB7	pt H	Stakut
May	154.00	156.00	153.00	155.00	152.00	Chris	INTB7	pt H	Stakut
Jun	154.00	156.00	153.00	155.00	152.00	Chris	INTB7	pt H	Stakut
Jul	154.00	156.00	153.00	155.00	152.00	Chris	INTB7	pt H	Stakut
Aug	154.00	156.00	153.00	155.00	152.00	Chris	INTB7	pt H	Stakut
Sep	154.00	156.00	153.00	155.00	152.00	Chris	INTB7	pt H	Stakut

Volume (millions)	Today	Prev. week
Ad sales	15.69	14.46
Declines	12.22	8.50
Unchanged	4.46	4.65
Local issues	10.63	10.03
New 1974 highs	10.63	10.03
New 1974 lows	1.21	2.85

Most Active—American Sales		
	Today	N.C.
Am Agromex	69.90	12% +
OnLine Inc.	57.30	9 -
AdMedia Corp.	57.30	3 +16
Giant Vee	36.40	10% -
Mid Inv	36.40	11-16
30000	30.00	8 - 3-16
Hefm Mtl. A.	28.20	2%
240000	24.00	10 -
Geschart	25.90	17% +
40000	25.90	5-16

Stock/retail stock		
Approx. total	Today	N.C.
Stock sales year	2,312,500	
Stock market index: Low N.C.		
39.50	57.68	58.90 + .44

Dow Jones Averages					
	Open	High	Low	Close	Net
30 Ind	594.95	602.08	592.21	592.21	+ 5.25
200 Ind	1299.10	1323.38	1283.33	1300.71	+ 1.61
15 Ut	66.29	68.42	65.21	67.59	+ .49
12 Ind	199.39	199.42	199.32	199.37	+ 4.22

R. C. 30 Ind.		
	Today	N.C.
30 Ind	594.95	602.08
200 Ind	1299.10	1323.38
15 Ut	66.29	68.42
12 Ind	199.39	199.42

Standard & Poor's		High Low Close N.C.	
425 Industrials	74.61	73.07	75.00 +1.93
12 Railroads	34.46	34.00	34.75 +0.29
60 Utilities	32.31	32.27	33.00 +0.69
500 Stocks	68.17	65.88	67.28 +1.48

figures. activities every week.

174-	Stocks and Div in \$	Sia. P/E 100s.	3 p.m. prev. High Low Quot. close	CH	1974-	Stocks and Div in \$	Sia. P/E 100s.	3 p.m. prev. High Low Quot. close	CH
174-	Stocks and Div in \$	Sia. P/E 100s.	3 p.m. prev. High Low Quot. close	CH	1974-	Stocks and Div in \$	Sia. P/E 100s.	3 p.m. prev. High Low Quot. close	CH

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-By Will Weng

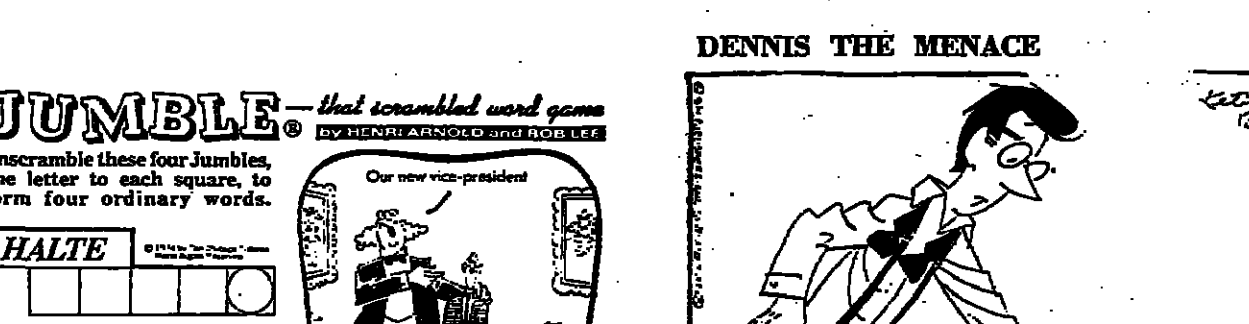
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	C	F		O	F
ALGAEVE	14	57	Overcast	MADRID	9 48 Fair
AMSTERDAM	16	43	Cloudy	MDLAN	4 39 Overcast
ANVERS	11	39	Cloudy	MILAN	10 37 Cloudy
ATHENS	11	43	Showers	MOSCOW	11 21 Snow
BEIRUT	17	63	Cloudy	MUNICH	6 43 Rain
BELGRADE	8	46	Cloudy	NICE	10 50 Cloudy
BERLIN	6	43	Cloudy	NICE FOR	16 57 Cloudy
BRUSSELS	6	43	Cloudy	OSLO	1-39 Cloudy
BUDAPEST	2	36	Overcast	PARIS	8 48 Fair
BUDAPEST	11	63	Cloudy	PARIS	10 37 Cloudy
CASABLANCA	19	66	Cloudy	ROME	11 54 Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	3	41	Showers	SOFIA	2 36 Fair
COPENHAGEN	11	39	Cloudy	ST. PETERSBURG	10 37 Cloudy
DUBLIN	11	41	Showers	TEHRAN	6 43 Fair
DUNBURGH	3	37	Showers	TEL AVIV	17 62 Cloudy
FLORENCE	12	50	Cloudy	TOKYO	10 37 Rain
FRANKFURT	3	41	Fair	VENICE	6 43 Fair
GENEVA	8	46	Rain	VIENNA	6 43 Rain
HELSINKI	3	37	Cloudy	WARSAW	4 39 Showers
HISTATUL	11	43	Variable	WASHINGTON	10 37 Cloudy
LA PALMAS	18	64	Overcast	ZURICH	6 43 Overcast
LISBON	9	48	Fair		
LONDON	17	63	Overcast		
LOS ANGELES	19	66	Cloudy		

(Yesterday's readings; U.S. Cities at 1000 GMT; others at 1200 GMT.)

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BETWEEN ME AND LIFE:

By Alan Truscott

Down Rams, 23-17

Redskins Win Playoff Spot

By Leonard Shapiro

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 10 (UPI)—Billy Kilmer returned to the field of some of his more memorable performances last night as he carried the Washington Redskins to a 23-17 victory over the Los Angeles Rams and a fourth straight win in the National Football League playoffs. Kilmer completed 19 of 28 passes for 289 yards and three touchdowns against the NFL's stingiest defense. He had glorious streak of nine in a as the Redskins assured themselves of at least a wild-card playoff berth with a 20-point lead in the fourth quarter.

They also moved into a technical tie for first place in the Western Division with the St. Louis Cardinals. They can win the title, however, only if they beat the Chicago Bears to Washington next Sunday and the Cardinals lose to the New York Jets in St. Louis. The victory clinched Dallas and Detroit in NFC playoff contention. Kilmer, who played many out-

standing games in the College as a UCLA All-American selection and also passed the Redskins into the 1971 playoffs here in a critical game against the Rams, picked up the Los Angeles secondary at will.

He threw a touchdown pass of 27 yards to Roy Jefferson on the first play of the second quarter, hit Larry Brown with a two-yard pitch less than four minutes later, and completed the second-quarter scoring with a three-yard pass to Jerry Smith.

And, on a most improbable night in this frosty city, Mike Stone, who had never attempted a regular season NFL field goal, replaced the injured Mark Moseley and kicked a 26-yard field goal and two extra points.

Those plays provided enough points to give the Redskins a 9-4 season record. And the Rams cooperated nicely to assure the decision.

Trailing by 20-10 at the half, they decided to rest their starting quarterback, James Harris, who had been sacked hard by Bill Brundage and Verlon Biggs late

in the first half and allegedly was feeling woozy after halftime.

His replacement, Ron Jaworski, was a second-year man out of Youngstown State who had completed only one pass in seven previous attempts this season. But the young man made like Clint Longley, the Cowboy wonder, on his team's first possession of the second half.

He drove the Rams 76 yards in 11 plays, completing four of five passes for 71 yards before Lawrence McCutcheon faked out Dave Robinson at the line of scrimmage and scored around right end from eight yards out.

David Ray's extra point cut the Redskins lead to 20-17 with 4:51 left in the third period.

A mere 11 days ago, Longley had surmounted that same deficit with some incredible last-minute heroics. Last night, the Redskins did not allow that to happen.

And, irony of ironies, the man Longley had victimized on Thanksgiving Day with his 60-yard touchdown pass to Drew Pearson, Redskins cornerback Ken Stone, intercepted a pass with 12 seconds remaining to assure the victory.

The triumph was accomplished without Moseley, who pulled a muscle in his kicking leg on the opening kickoff, and also without middle linebacker Harold Littleton, who suffered a broken leg in the first series of the game and was replaced by Rusty Tillman.

For Redskins coach George Allen, it was the second time his Redskins had beaten his former team in two games since he was fired from his Los Angeles job after the 1970 season. In the next to the last regular season game of the 1971 season, Allen's Redskins clinched a playoff berth beating the Rams.

NFL Standings

AMERICAN CONFERENCE

	W	L	T	Pct	PF	PA
A. Miami	10	3	0	.769	282	183
A. Buffalo	9	4	0	.692	250	225
New England	7	6	0	.538	231	225
N.Y. Jets	6	7	0	.462	224	263
Baltimore	5	11	0	.308	154	294

NATIONAL CONFERENCE

	W	L	T	Pct	PF	PA
A. Pittsburgh	9	3	1	.731	278	188
Cincinnati	7	6	0	.538	280	222
Cleveland	6	7	0	.462	224	263
Cleveland	4	9	0	.308	227	219

NATIONAL CONFERENCE

	W	L	T	Pct	PF	PA
A. Washington	9	4	0	.692	250	225
A. Dallas	8	5	0	.615	274	203
Philadelphia	6	7	0	.462	214	200
N.Y. Giants	5	11	0	.308	154	294

NATIONAL CONFERENCE

	W	L	T	Pct	PF	PA
A. Los Angeles	9	4	0	.692	250	225
A. San Francisco	8	5	0	.615	274	203
New Orleans	6	7	0	.462	214	200
Atlanta	5	11	0	.308	154	294

NATIONAL CONFERENCE

	W	L	T	Pct	PF	PA
A. Cincinnati	9	4	0	.692	250	225
A. Minnesota	8	5	0	.615	274	203
A. Dallas	6	7	0	.462	214	200
A. Buffalo	5	11	0	.308	154	294

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	W	L	T	Pct	PF	PA
A. Buffalo	9	4	0	.692	250	225
A. Chicago	8	5	0	.615	274	203
A. Cleveland	6	7	0	.462	214	200
A. Detroit	5	11	0	.308	154	294

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A. Buffalo	9	4	0	.692	250	225
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A. Detroit	5	11	0	.308	154	294



Muhammad Ali and host at the White House yesterday.

Ali Announces a New Goal

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10 (AP)—World heavyweight boxing champion Muhammad Ali called at the White House today and told President Ford he is after his job.

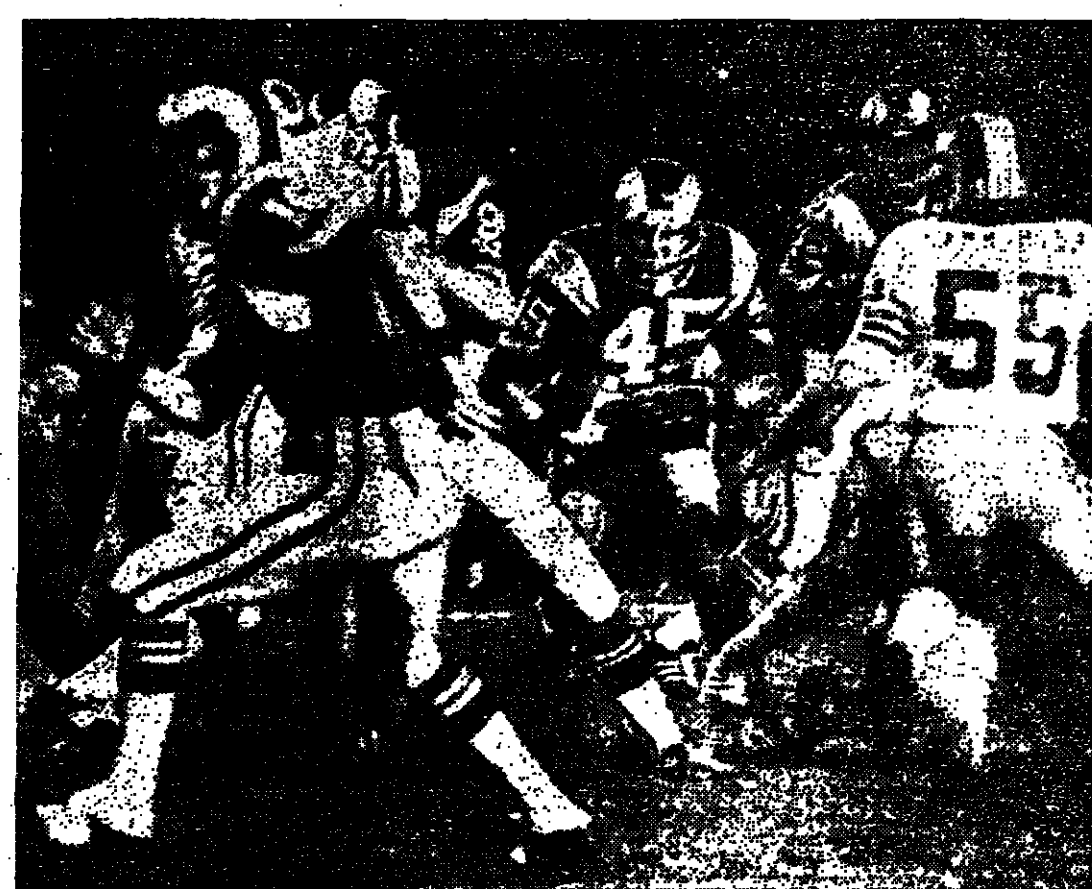
Ali, who regained the title from George Foreman in Zaire two months ago, was ushered into Ford's Oval Office after being given a VIP tour of the White House.

Dressed in brown suit and white shirt, Ali was subdued than in most public appearances as he posed for pictures with Ford. The setting obviously had an impact on the champion, however, as he grinned at the President and said: "You made a big mistake in letting me come because now I'm going after your job."

Ford grinned back and responded: "It's a great challenge. I enjoy the problems. Now we're going to get some solutions." A few days before his knockout of Foreman, Ali had complained:

"Why doesn't President Ford invite me to the White House? Look at all the good I can do America. But nobody invites me to the White House."

Yesterday, Ali was cheered by crowds during a motorcade in his honor in New York City. When Mayor Abe Beame told him he had always been a champion in the city, Ali replied: "The royal treatment I'm getting makes me feel like the first black president of the United States."



HANBURGER STAND—Redskin linebacker Chris Hanburger, at right, waits to pounce on Rams running back Jim Bertelsen, who gained seven yards. Redskins won 23-17.

Oklahoma: The Invincible Outlaws

By Dave Anderson

NEW YORK, Dec. 10 (UPI)—

He didn't look like an outlaw. He had on a dark brown sports jacket and a dark brown tie with tiny white polka dots.

"Outlaws," said Randy Hughes with a chuckle in his voice. "People associate Oklahoma University with outlaws."

Randy Hughes is a 6-foot-4-inch 205-pound all-American safetyman for Oklahoma, but he has a mind as well as a body. He was honored tonight by the National Football Foundation and Hall of Fame as one of its scholar-athletes this season.

He has a 3.7 grade average as a finance major. He is taking two real estate courses, an investment course and an insurance course. He also is taking a course in popular music but perhaps that's to soothe his annoyance at being deprived of the glory he believes his team has earned.

Throughout the college football season, Oklahoma plundered the headlines. Unbeaten and untied in 11 games, the Sooners often were unmerciful—72-3 over Utah State, 63-0 over Wake Forest, 63-0 over Kansas State, 40-14 over Colorado State, 37-0 over Missouri, 44-13 over Oklahoma State, 45-14 over Nebraska. They also burned and looted Baylor, Texas and Iowa State in ascending to No. 1 ranking in the current Associated Press poll that determines one version of the national championship.

Ineligible

Oklahoma's ranking in the final poll, tabulated after the bowl games, will depend on Alabama's credentials following its Orange Bowl date with Notre Dame on New Year's night. But because of its probation by the National Collegiate Athletic Association for recruitment violations, Oklahoma was ineligible for a bowl game and ineligible to appear on national TV during the season. It also is ineligible for the MacArthur Bowl, awarded by the National Football Foundation and Hall of Fame to the nation's outstanding team.

There is no quarrel that the Oklahoma athletic administration deserved punishment for its

violations. The shame is that the athletes also are punished.

"I don't have a solution," Hughes said. "But it's not fair to the players. You've only got three years. I came to Oklahoma to play in bowl games and to play on a national championship team. Punishing the players is the worst thing possible. Recruiting practices are illegal just about everywhere. I was recruited heavily by 30 major colleges. I was offered illegal inducements by almost every college that talked to me. I had alumni take me out to dinner and says, 'Here's \$50 and there's more where that came from.'"

"I had people offer me clothes and a summer job. One college told me I'd have a job where I'd make \$4,000 just for sitting in an office for seven weeks. Oklahoma offered me a summer job too but I worked at it. I worked for a builder in Tulsa, doing odd jobs the first two summers. Then I was a landscape foreman. I made \$4 an hour but I worked sometimes as much as 15 hours overtime a week. I made \$2,800 last summer at it. Nobody at Oklahoma gave me a car. I was able to buy my own car with what I made at my summer job."

Oklahoma has been censured five times in the last 18 years by the NCAA for violations. Its agents must be too obvious.

But it's pretty well known that Texas and Colorado got in this time," Hughes said. "The coaches that we compete against in our own area were tired of being beaten in games, tired of being beaten in recruiting the best players. They wanted to tear our program down. And then the UPI poll, where the coaches vote, discredited us. It was pretty obvious the coaches were after us when the week they had California ranked 17th, but California was on probation, too. When they realized it, they had to drop California, too."

"Even the AP poll. We were No. 1 in the pre-season poll. But even though we beat Baylor in our opener, 28-11, we dropped to third behind Notre Dame and Ohio State, and we weren't No. 1 again

until after Ohio State lost to Michigan State a few weeks ago. It's so political. We were told that some people who were giving first-place votes to Alabama weren't even putting us in the top ten to cut down our point total. My three years, we had 31 wins, one loss and one tie. But hardly anybody realizes we were that good."

Not on TV

That's because Oklahoma has that outlaw image. They are so bad they're not even permitted to be seen on TV, like an X-rated movie.

"If we could've gone to a bowl game this year, it probably wouldn't've been the Orange Bowl against Alabama because Bear Bryant couldn't avoid us this time. He avoided us two years ago in the Sugar Bowl and he went to the Cotton Bowl, trying to protect his national championship. If he avoided us again, it'd probably cost him the national title."

In an atmosphere of polls and bowls, many critics of college athletics believe that football is overemphasized.

"Not me," Randy Hughes said. "I don't think sports can be overemphasized. You learn discipline. You learn what competition is. You learn that in a tight situation, you can't quit."

Especially when you're victimized by NCAA probation.

Italians Won 1st Leg, 1-0

Confident Ajax Faces Juventus in Cup Play

By Brian Glanville

LONDON, Dec. 10 (UPI)—The match of the day in the UEFA Cup third round tomorrow is unquestionably the return between Ajax and Juventus, in Amsterdam: a sort of watered-down version of the 1973 European Cup final in Belgrade.

A goal by its lively new right winger Damiani gave Juventus victory in Turin, but if Ajax gets back its chief scorer, Goals, as it hopes, then it should be a very different ball game.

Not that Ajax is remotely the team it was when it beat Juventus in Belgrade; or even the team it was last season. Not only Johan Cruyff has gone but Johan Neeskens, too. And Willy Brokamp, the center-forward bought this season from Maastricht, is ineligible for UEFA Cup ties.

Ajax players are confident of success. They are playing at home; and they feel that had their West German sweeper, Ernst Blankenburg, the man whose left wing center made their winning goal in Belgrade, not been injured and taken off, things would have gone better in Turin. The Italians themselves are cautious, remembering what happened last season when Ajax, even without Cruyff, overwhelmed Milan, 6-0, in the second leg of the so-called Super Cup—winners of the European Cup against winners of the European Cupwinners' Cup—after losing by one goal at San Siro.

Alfaini Dangerous

Juventus continues to do well in the Italian championship without really impressing anybody. Its 1-0 victory over Inter, in San Siro, was a valuable one, and Jose Alfaini, at 36, continues to be immensely dangerous. Ajax will have to watch him closely; his burst of speed remains astonishingly unaltered.

There will be another keen game, though not too keen one hopes—in Yugoslavia, between Velaz Mostar and England's sole survivors, Derby County. Derby won the first leg, 3-1, after bringing on two substitutes, Jeff Bourne and the hard-shooting winger Alan Hinton, who scored the goals that turned the tide.

Nothing seems likely to stop the progress of Banik Ostrava, the Czech team that shocked Napoli by absorbing endless pressure till the last 10 minutes, then breaking away to score two goals to stun the fans at Fuorigrotta Stadium. Though Napoli recently beat Cagliari without Gigi Riva, 5-0, at home, I cannot see them getting back the necessary two goals in Czechoslovakia.

Amsterdam, Ajax's city rival, goes to Dusseldorf with an im-

pressive 3-0 lead over Fortuna, having already knocked out Inter of Milan. Amsterdam has three veterans in their middle thirties on defense, including the splendid 34-year-old goalkeeper Jan Jongbloed, the player who came along to the World Cup for the ride, and a little fishing, then found himself a hero of the Dutch international team.

There seems no stopping Borussia Mönchengladbach, which so narrowly failed to win the UEFA final against Liverpool a couple of seasons ago. It has scored no fewer than 10 goals in the last two UEFA Cup games: five at Lyon, five at home to Real Zaragoza, whom it meets in the return tomorrow. The Danish international, Simonsen, has done well among the scorers, as has the German World Cup star Rainer Bonhof, still suspended in the Bundesliga, but able to play UEFA Cup games.

Anastasi Out

TURIN, Dec. 10 (UPI)—Star striker Pietro Anastasi will be missing from Juventus lineup in tomorrow's UEFA Cup match against Ajax, club officials said. The 26-year-old Anastasi was sidelined by a sprained thigh muscle.

France's Matra Abandons Role In Auto Racing

PARIS, Dec. 10 (AP)—France's Matra auto-racing team announced today that it was abandoning racing after nine years in which it won the world Grand Prix and sports car championships and three victories in the Le Mans 24-Hours race.

Jean-Luc Lagardere, managing director of Matra, cited economic problems. Chrysler-Simca, which had sponsored Matra's racing activities along with French government subsidies, announced recently that it was severely curtailing its sporting expenses.

The two companies will continue in cooperation in producing the Simca-engined Matra Baghera coupe, Lagardere said.

He said there was a "hope" that the V-12 racing engine would be used in Don Nicholson's Shadow cars, with France's Jean-Pierre Beltoise driving. He said there would be further details shortly.

Matra pulled out of Grand Prix racing at the end of 1972 and concentrated on sports prototypes, winning all but one race this year.

Some Breathers Before Super Bowl Scramble

By William N. Wallace

NEW YORK, Dec. 10 (UPI)—A year ago teams backed by the National Football League yuffs—the Rams and Steel—for example. Others, like Cardinals, staggered into the company of eight qualifiers.

are glad to be there, to have the first goal of every season, but no one seems secure about achieving the ultimate goal, the Super Bowl.

is the final games of the regular season come up this week, several coaches are facing a dilemma of resting their stars or playing them to gain added playoff sharpness. As ever, focus is on quarterbacks.

to give Bob Griese a breather, to help Earl Morrall recall at it is all about Don Simula the Dolphins will trot out the year-old Morrall for at least if of Miami's finale against England, and he won't play

robby Conka.

Bob Berry, rather than Frank Kenton, played quarterback the Vikings against Atlanta. He may do so again against

cras City. Bud Grant, the ich, isn't saying. Terry Bradshaw's bruised ribs really hurt d to Chuck Noll of the Steelers. more doesn't know who will his quarterback in the Cincinnati game on Saturday.

John Madden of Oakland gave a Stabler, his regular, a day against the Chiefs but the missing rookie, Larry Lawrence, sprained a knee and his

placement, Daryle Lamonica, veteran, playing for only the one time this season, proved shy. So Stabler is likely to be in

son when the Raiders meet the woys on Saturday night. Oakland plays Miami in its No. 1

ne of the first playoff round.

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irbie Manning, the No. 1 Oring Saints young quarterback, out Sunday's 14-0 victory over St. Louis Cardinals because

a bad knee. But yesterday, physicians said Manning is suffering from monon-

clasis, and he is a doubtful participant in Sunday's final game against the San Francisco 49ers.

The coach most worried about his entire team is Don Coryell of St. Louis. The Cardinals dropped their last two games to losing teams, the Chiefs and Saints, and have not played well in a month.

"Well, just have to come back with the attitude we used to have," said Coryell of a team which won its first seven games. "We must have lost it. But we are the same people. We had to scrap and fight and battle to get here."

Strange Year

Looking backward, Miami's Shula said, "It's been a strange year. At one time we were in third place, but I never doubt I'd win it. (The reference was to the division title). I always kept the faith."

Few of the Steelers were interested Sunday night in celebrating the winning of their division title. "I think I'll just go home and go to bed," said Bradshaw. "My ribs just got worse and worse."

The Steelers meet Buffalo in the first round of the playoffs on Dec. 22. Said Noll: "A lot of people are talking about Buffalo. But we must concentrate on Cincinnati, play our normal game and keep our timing. That's the best way to prepare for Buffalo."

Oakland, which boasts the best record in the NFL, performed poorly in a meaningless 7-6 victory over Kansas City. "It was a tough game," said Madden. "Glad to get it over with."

Similarly the Vikings had a halting performance against Atlanta, winning 23-10. Said Grant, "It took us almost a half to get going. Playing Berry was not experimenting. We want to win every game and that was the best thing to do at this time."

In the playoffs the teams that need a half to get going will be home by the fire for Christmas.

Vilas Defeats Newcombe in Straight Sets

HELBORNE, Dec. 10 (Reu-

ter)—Argentina's Guillermo Vilas surprised winner of the 1974 and Prix tennis series, ousted his brilliant run by defeat-

Australian John Newcombe in opening match of the Masters tournament here today.

The mercenary South American, took only 77 minutes to topple Newcombe, 6-4, 7-5. After the

ch, Newcombe, joint favorite with the Nastase of Romania for Masters title, described Vilas as par with American Jimmy

more, winner of the Wimbledon, U.S. and Australian titles

year.

Other matches today, Bjorn of Sweden beat New Zea-

g's Curry Parun, 6-3, 6-3, 10-8;

stase defeated Paul Ramirez of

sico, 6-4, 2-6, 6-3; and Manuel

uties of Spain beat American

old Solomon, 6-1, 6-1.

The top eight in the Grand Prix

adams were eligible for the

stars event, and though Con-

qualified he is not competing,



Muhammad Ali and host at the White House yesterday.

Ali Announces a New Goal

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10 (AP)—World heavyweight boxing champion Muhammad Ali called at the White House today and told President Ford he is after his job.

Ali, who regained the title from George Foreman in Zaire two months ago, was ushered into Ford's Oval Office after being given a VIP tour of the White House.

Dressed in brown suit and white shirt, Ali was more subdued than in most public appearances as he posed for pictures with Ford. The setting obviously had an impact on the champion, however, as he grinned at the President and said: "You made a big mistake in letting me come because now I'm going after your job."

Ford grinned back and responded: "It's a great challenge. I enjoy the problems. Now we're going to get some solutions." A few days before his knockout of Foreman, Ali had complained:

"Why doesn't President Ford invite me to the White House? Look at all the good I can do America. But nobody invites me to the White House."

Yesterday, Ali was cheered by crowds during a motorcade in his honor in New York City. When Mayor Abe Beame told him he had always been a champion in the city, Ali replied: "The royal treatment I'm getting makes me feel like the first black president of the United States."

Kentucky Edges N. Carolina; Irish Hand Kansas 2d Loss

NEW YORK, Dec. 10 (UPI)—

Fifth-ranked North Carolina dropped a 90-76 decision to Kentucky and Notre Dame downed ninth-ranked Kansas, 75-59, in college basketball last night.

While the previously undefeated Tar Heels were coming off a big victory at Houston Saturday, the Wildcats had been humiliated by Indiana, 92-71.

The visiting Tar Heels jumped to a 31-16 lead before Jimmy Dan Comer piloted a fastbreak that saw the Wildcats grab a 28-34 lead by halftime.

Comer's high, arching jump shots kept the Wildcats in front in the second half as the Kentucky senior finished with a career-high 31 points. Kevin Grevey added 15 for Kentucky,

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